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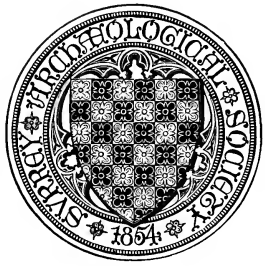

VOL. XXX.

LONDON:

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THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD.

MDCCCCXVII.

[The COUNCIL of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY desires it to be distinctly understood that it is not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in the COLLECTIONS; the Authors of the several Communications being alone accountable for the same.]

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REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

1917.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (in accordance with Rule XIII) was held at the Castle Arch, Guildford, on Saturday, April 21st, 1917: The RT. HON. LORD FARRER, VICE-PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the Notice convening the Meeting.

The MINUTES of the last Annual General Meeting were read and adopted.

The ACCOUNTS and REPORT for the year 1916, being printed and in the hands of Members, were taken as read.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has the pleasure of presenting this, its SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, together with the Cash Account, duly audited, and Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year ending December 31st, 1916.

The Report will be found to show the effects of the present critical times upon the position of the Society, but the Council feels that it may congratulate the Members upon matters not being worse than they are. The Society is alive, solvent, and, like other people, waiting for better times.

In accordance with the wish of the Annual Meeting, no sort of Excursion or Meeting, except the Annual Meeting, was attempted. It would have been not only undesirable, but impossible to carry out anything of the kind. The restrictions upon railway travelling and the use of cars make the impossibility still more evident for the coming summer. The issue of the Annual Volume, however, has not been interrupted.

The Council wishes to bring these two matters distinctly before the notice of Members. In the course of the year the Secretary has received a few letters expressing a wish that Meetings should continue. He has received other letters, in answer to appeals for unpaid Subscriptions, expressing an opinion that the Society should be suspended altogether during the war. The answer to the former has been given above. In answer to the latter, the Council wishes to point out, first, that rent, rates, taxes, Librarian's salary, and up-keep of the Museum, are charges which must go on; secondly, that unless the Society, by a vote at the Annual or at a Special Meeting, orders the cessation of the Volume, the Council is bound to provide one annually for Subscribers and Life-Members, if it can. If there is no paper, and if there are no printers, a Volume cannot be issued. But the policy of the Society can only be altered in a regular way, by the votes of the Members, and not in answer to individual expressions of opinion.

The Council hopes that the current Volume will be found not inferior to its predecessors. The discovery at Wotton, which forms the subject of the first article, is of the highest archæological importance. The Water-Clocks, as competent authorities describe them, have found their way to the National, not the local, Museum, but in view of their curiosity and value this is not to be greatly regretted. Mr. Stephenson continues his valuable description of Surrey Monumental Brasses. Mr. Woods brings his great local knowledge of Godalming to bear upon a full account of an ancient house there, which has unfortunately now disappeared. The Secretary has striven to interpret for Members a book in their own Library, which the author and the eighteenth-century Oxford Press conspired to make unintelligible to readers. A revised version of Blechingley Churchwardens' Accounts supplements a paper in an earlier Volume. Two discoveries of coins are recorded, and some interesting shorter notes have been communicated. The Secretary invites papers and notes for the Volume of 1917.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS.—The Dolphin Inn, Guildford, which the last Report thought might be saved, has been pulled down.

A greater loss was narrowly averted. In July, the shop on the east side of Abbott's Hospital was completely burnt out; the Hospital itself was damaged by the fire, and had an alarmingly close escape from destruction. The roof was actually on fire, and the east window of the Chapel was damaged. Another shop is built up against the west side of the Hospital. A Jacobean building of singular perfection in itself and in its fittings, beautiful in design, and venerable from associations, remains exposed to great danger. The destroyed shop cannot be rebuilt at present. When the time comes for rebuilding, the Council fervently hopes that due regard will be paid, by leaving an open space or by the improvement of the party wall, as may seem best to an expert architect, to safeguarding a possession, not only of Guildford, but of the people of England and America. The Council notes with satisfaction that great local feeling in the question has been aroused, and that public interests will not be forgotten by the local authorities.

The old, disused windmill at Coulsdon—18th century probably—is threatened with destruction. The Council did not see its way to protest usefully.

A more important loss is threatened at Merton, where the Priory wall is in danger of falling from decay and from the mischief of its neighbours. It is in the hands of the National Trust, but that body wants the means, estimated at £50 for immediate and at £200 for quite satisfactory repair. The present is an ill time for appeals, but the case may be recorded.

DISCOVERIES OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTEREST.—At Witley an early-Norman window has been discovered in the south wall of the Church, with the remains of painting on the side. It is hoped that it may be fully described in the next Volume of Collections.

At Woking tokens of Richard Gardener, of Woking, of about 1680, and of John Browne, of Guildford, 1656, have been discovered and presented to the Museum.

A gift of a book to the Library by Mr. Thomas Walker, employed for nearly 40 years by the Society's printers, Messrs. Roworth & Co., as a token of the interest which he has taken in the Volumes which he helped to print, merits special recognition.

The Library Committee was anxious to make the Library accessible to some of the many educated men among the soldiers quartered in Guildford. For various reasons the scheme did not proceed, but Mr. Reade, of the Liverpool Rifle Regiment, in recognition of the offer, has presented four volumes of his own works on Genealogy to the Library.

The former Secretaries, Captain Jenkinson, R.G.A., and Captain Atkinson, Queen's R. W. Surrey, are, the Council is happy to report, both well. The Council would gladly print a list of Members serving, but cannot do so unless the Members or their friends will communicate the facts.

Death has robbed the Society of several distinguished Members. Mr. Thomas Milbourn, for long Honorary Secretary, died at a very great age in September last. Two other deaths must unhappily be recorded here. Both have occurred since the beginning of 1917, but a postponement of a notice until the Report of this year is in the hands of Members, a year hence, would be inadequate. Mr. Ralph Nevill died after a short illness in January, in his 71st year. A Member of the Society since his youth, it is believed since 1865, and a Member of the Council for 42 years, he was very nearly our oldest Member in both respects. No one has done more conspicuous service to the Society. His care and interest, his architectural skill and archæological knowledge, his numerous papers and oral descriptions of churches, have been an unfailing source of support. He was local Secretary for Guildford, Secretary to the Library Committee and to the joint Museum Committee, and planned the Museum building. His services in past critical times of the Society's existence were beyond the memory of most of the present generation of Members. But that the Society still exists is in part owing to his former zeal. He will be deeply regretted and greatly missed.

In February we lost the Rt. Hon. Lord Ashcombe, a Vice-President of the Society since 1860, when, as Mr. George Cubitt, he was returned as Member of Parliament for West Surrey, and a Member of the Society since the earliest days. Lord Ashcombe's activities lay in a wider field than the affairs of the Society, but in former years he took an active part on the Council. His great age, 89 at his death, had necessarily made him a stranger to our meetings of late. His son, the present Lord Ashcombe, succeeded as President of the Society to the late Rt. Hon. Viscount Midleton.

The Membership of the Society is 451, as against 458 at the date of the last Report. Seven Members died, and seven resigned ; seven new Members were elected, but several resignations take effect in 1917. The number of arrears of Subscriptions is large, owing, it is believed, chiefly to Service, other war-work, and consequent removals. The Council very earnestly hopes that Members will, if possible, continue their subscriptions, in fact and not only in name, do their best to enrol new Members, and if compelled to resign, write to that effect to save unending appeals ; or if they have changed their addresses, but wish to continue as Members, to intimate that also. If all Members gave an order to their bankers to pay their Subscriptions, and gave notice of their resignations, if resigning, before the end of the year for which they have subscribed, the unpaid work of the Society would be decreased by more than half.

H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Sec.,
By Order of the Council.

The following Members of Council :—Mr. W. Bruce Bannerman, Mr. A. Ridley Bax, The Rev. Gerald S. Davies, Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, Col. F. A. Heygate Lambert, Mr. H. E. Malden, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, Lt.-Col. Godwin-Austen, retiring in rotation, were re-elected.

The vacancy on the Council caused by the death of Mr. Ralph Nevill was filled by the election of Mr. Gilbert H. White.

A vote of condolence with Mrs. Nevill and the family of Mr. Nevill was passed.

It was reported to the Society that the remains of the ancient *Sedilia* of Camberwell Church had been restored to their place in the church by the exertions of our Member, Mr. P. M. Johnston.

Lord Farrer addressed the Meeting, and a vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

The Library Committee wish to draw the attention of Members to the fact that the Library is open for consultation, and the books may be taken out by Members, either personally or by writing to the Librarian. The Catalogue and Rules of the Library may be had on application to the Castle Arch, Guildford.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Cash Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance at Bank, 1st January, 1916	162 6 1	
„ „ in hands of Hon. Secretary	2 5 5	
		164 11 6
„ Dividends on £316 : 4*s.* 8*d.* Consols		6 4 8
„ Rent of Castle Arch (Four quarters, 29th September, 1916)		10 0 0
„ Sale of Publications		1 15 0
„ 7 Entrance Fees		3 10 0
„ Annual Subscriptions :—		
2 „ 1914	1 0 0	
9 „ 1915	4 10 0	
308 „ 1916	154 0 0	
6 „ 1917 (in advance)	3 0 0	
		162 10 0
„ Donations		0 3 6
„ Excess Subscriptions		0 2 0
TOTAL		£348 16 8

H. E. MALDEN,
Hon. Secretary.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Rent		12 0 0
„ Rates and Taxes		9 13 0
„ Insurance		0 17 6
„ Salaries		10 0 0
„ Museum Upkeep		15 0 0
„ Office Expenses, including Hon. Secretary's Expenses and Small Postages ...		1 9 3
„ Council Meetings : Hire of Room, &c. ...	2 12 6	
„ Annual Meeting	0 9 3	
		3 1 9
„ Publications, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVIII :—		
Printing and Postage	82 0 4	
Illustrations	14 3 2	
Binding	13 17 11	
Index	5 0 0	
		115 1 5
„ General Printing, Postage, and Stationery ...		15 3 0
„ Subscriptions :—		
Harleian Society (1915-6)	2 2 0	
Surrey Record Society (1916)	0 10 0	
Archæological Congress (1916)... ...	1 0 0	
„ Reports (1913-4-5) ...	2 10 0	
		6 2 0
„ Repairing Urn in Museum		0 16 0
„ Balance at Bank	164 13 11	
Less Cheques unpresented : Bird £6 0 0		
Elsley 5 0 0		
	11 0 0	
		153 13 11
„ Balance of Petty Cash with Hon. Secretary ...		5 16 10
„ Excess Subscriptions refunded		0 2 0
TOTAL		£348 16 8

Examined and compared with Books and Vouchers and found correct,

CECIL T. DAVIS,
ARTHUR BONNER, } HON. AUDITORS.

March 14th, 1917.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities, December 31st, 1916.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To Printing Circulars, Envelopes and Stationery	8	0	6
„ Printing and Posting Vol. XXIX of *Collections*	85	10	0
„ Binding ditto	15	13	3
„ Illustrations	2	10	0
„ Librarian's Petty Cash for 1916 ... ... (*The above have been discharged.*)	0	10	9
„ Index to Vol. (estimated)	4	0	0
	116	4	6
„ Balance of Assets over Liabilities ...	55	16	3
Total	£172	0	9

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance, 31st December, 1916 (*less* cheques not presented)	153	13	11
„ In hands of Honorary Secretary	5	16	10
„ One Quarter's Rent to Christmas, 1916 ...	2	10	0
„ Arrears of Subscriptions recoverable ...	10	0	0
Total	£172	0	9

The ARREARS for 3 years' SUBSCRIPTIONS are 4
for 2 years' SUBSCRIPTIONS are 12
for 1 year's SUBSCRIPTIONS are 32

Total, from 48 Members, 68 SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The RESERVE FUND is £316 : 4*s.* 8*d.* 2½ per Cent. Consols.

H. E. MALDEN,
Hon. Secretary.

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OF THE

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LONDON:
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FOR
THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD.

1917.

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Council Room,—CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD.

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Corrected to December, 1917.

Copies of Rules, etc., may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

Any Member intending to withdraw must signify this intention in writing before January 1st, otherwise he will be considered liable to pay his subscription for the current year.

It is particularly requested that speedy intimation of any change of residence, or errors in addresses, may be sent to the Hon. Secretary.

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NOTES ON SOME SURREY PEDIGREES.

BY

FREDERIC TURNER.

(1) The Denhams and the Bonds.

IN a 15th-century book of arms (*Harl. MS.* 2169) the arms of Sir John Denham, of Devonshire, are given as "Gules a fesse indented ermine," and from the *Calendar of Wills*, Court of Husting, London, we learn that Sir John Denham, Knight, Merchant of the Staple of Calais, whose will is dated 12th September, 1544, was born at Lyston, in Devon.

Now the poet Denham told Aubrey that his family came from the west, and, though I have not been able to connect either of the above with the Thorpe and Egham Denhams, yet it is probable that some connection exists. Parlous as is the case of the genealogist who assumes relationship on the strength of the similarity of arms, there is, however, upon the brass of William Denham, of Thorpe, a shield which calls cousins with that of the 15th-century Sir John.

In the middle of the 16th century there was a strong colony of Denhams in the City of London, as the registers of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, testify. About this time, William, who was a goldsmith, acquired property in Thorpe and resided there, as did one or more of

his brothers. Their families remained in Thorpe and Egham for three generations, intermarrying with their neighbours, so that we may safely claim them as a Surrey family.

William, the goldsmith, died and was buried at Thorpe, 31st August, 1583. His brass shows that he had four sons and nine daughters; most of these died young; his will (P. C. C., *Rowe* 25) mentions only two sons, William and John. He gives all to his wife Joane "to be disposed to the poor and among my children at her last liking." She survived until 1589; her surname does not appear, but from her arms on the brass I conclude she was a Bond, the bend and crosslet being their charges. Her will (P. C. C., *Leicester* 36) also mentions but two sons, William and John, "my daughter Morley and my cousin Tottell."

In Vol. VII of these *Collections*, p. 167, is a note which says that Francis Morley, father of George, Bishop of Winchester, married the daughter of Baron Denham, but as the judge's first marriage did not take place until 1596, and the Bishop was born in 1597, and further, the judge's wife was a childless widow, the statement is clearly an error. This mistake I have met with elsewhere, but the mention of "my daughter Morley" in Joane Denham's will shows that it was the sister and not daughter of the judge who married Francis Morley.

William, the eldest son of the goldsmith, died and was buried at Egham, 8th April, 1623. His wife Margery, whose maiden name does not appear, was buried at Thorpe, 11th January, 1625. This is from the Egham register; the Thorpe registers before 1653 are unfortunately missing.

Of the other surviving son, John, who became a Baron of the Exchequer, the career is well known. The *D. N. B.* describes him as a native of London, which is correct, but in the account of the poet in the same work, the judge is said to be of Little Horkesley, Essex. This, I think, arose from the fact that the judge, when entering his son at Trinity College, Oxford, chose to describe himself as of that place. It is true he held

property there, but he did not reside there long, if at all, and had no other connection with it.

The judge's first wife was the widow, not the daughter, of Richard Kellifet, as stated in the *D. N. B.* This thrice-married lady's maiden name was Cicely Farr; her first husband was Anthony Bond, of Egham, who died in 1576. She next married Richard Kellifet, of Rusham, in Egham, who died 19th December, 1595, and on the 30th September, 1596, she married John Denham. She had no children by either marriage, and died 22nd April, 1612.

Sir John married, as his second wife, Eleanor, the daughter of Sir Garret Moore, by whom he had two children, John, the poet, and a daughter who died "unchristianed" a few days after birth, and was buried 25th September, 1619, followed by her mother on the 5th of the next month.

Sir John was taken ill whilst on circuit in February, 1637–8, apparently at Salisbury, not Winchester, as stated in the *D. N. B.*, for his will says, "If I die in Salisbury, £10 to the poor of that city"; he lived until the 6th January following, when he died at his house at Egham, "at four of the clock in the morning—and was buried the 10th of January at nine of the clock at night." He had built some almshouses at Egham and entreated his son "to deal very kindly with the poor almswomen, and to continue the payments and allowances to them weekly"; fortunately for the old ladies Sir John had provided for them by a deed poll in 1627; if left to the poet's tender care they would probably have had a bad time.

Of the daughters of William, the goldsmith, Judith married Thomas Hunloke, of Dronfield, and their son, Denham Hunloke, merchant tailor of London, had many financial transactions with his cousin, the poet, not to Hunloke's advantage. Another daughter, Sarah, married Francis Morley, who obtained from Corpus Christi College a lease of their manor of Milton, in Egham. A certain William Bereblock had married Joan, another daughter of William Denham; this Bereblock obtained

possession of a mortgage deed by which Morley had raised the funds to purchase the lease of Milton Place, and, though the money had been repaid, Bereblock refused to part with the mortgage.[1] He seems to have been a very troublesome brother-in-law, for some ten years later he seems to have tried to entrap Lyonell, the son of Francis, into a marriage with his daughter Joan.[2]

Of the other daughters of William there seems to be no record, but before leaving him it would be as well to mention that his brother Thomas married, in 1563, Elizabeth Bond; of their four children two were named John, and as both were living at the same time the difficulties of tracing the pedigree are not lessened. There is also another little matter which I have not been able to clear up. According to the Calendar of the Committee for Compounding, one Leonard Bancaster deposes, in 1645, that his wife is Mary, daughter of the late Sir John Denham and widow of Stephen Soame. Now, it was supposed that the judge left but one son and no daughters, and as Mary Soame or Bancaster is not mentioned in the judge's will, she appeared not to belong to the family—unless she was illegitimate and had been separately provided for.

But since the above was written I have come across an order of the Court of Wards directing that Mary Blacknell should be delivered "unmarried, unaffyed, and uncontracted" to the care of Sir John Denham or his lady, to be by her brought up, amongst her own daughters. Dec. 5th, 1626. So there is no reason to doubt the legitimacy of Mary Soame, or that Sir John had other daughters beside, although they are not mentioned in his will.

We now come to John, the poet; his public career, like his father's, is well known, but I may be permitted to quote one story related by Aubrey: "He was generally temperate as to drinking; but one time when he

[1] *Morley* v. *Bereblock.* Court of Requests, 87/54.

[2] *S. P. D.*, Vol. XLVII, 1609.

was a student of Lincolne's Inne, having been merry at ye Taverne with his camerades, late at night, a frolick came into his head, to gett a playsterer's brush and a pott of inke, and blott out all the signs between Temple-barre and Charing-crosse, wch made a strange confusion the next day, and 'twas in Terme time. But it happened that they were discovered, and it cost him and them some moneys." Had he confined his follies to such boyish freaks no great harm would have been done; but, as is well known, he gambled away the whole of his fortune.

Beside estates in Bucks., Essex and Gloucester, his father had, in 1604, purchased the "scite" of the ancient manor of Imworth, in Egham, and had built thereon a mansion known as "The Place." This was not the "Vicarage," as stated by Brayley and others who quote Aubrey as their authority. What Aubrey says is, "This Parsonage and House"; by "Parsonage" Aubrey meant the advowson.

Denham, accompanied by Wolley Leigh, the young squire of Thorpe, joined the king at Oxford, where Wolley Leigh died and was buried, 30th December, 1644.

Before going to Oxford they raised all the money they could, with the aid of the poet's cousin, Denham Hunloke, and Edward Maria Wingfield. In going through a Surrey charter-chest I came across a large bundle of their bills or promissory notes; the lenders were in many cases women, apparently the widows of London citizens, and, needless to say, the money was not repaid. The bills were merely notes of hand, and Hunloke, being the only man of substance among the four, the creditors made him pay in many cases, to the amount of £10,000 in all. Some 20 years later he sought to recover the money from Denham's daughter, Elizabeth, who pleaded that the property was mort-gaged. This Hunloke admitted, but said it was for £1,000 only, which had been long ago repaid; he speaks also of the profusion of jewels left. That he succeeded in his suit is doubtful.

Francis Morley, son of Sarah Denham, appears to have married the daughter of Hunloke and obtained assignments of the numerous judgments against Wolley Leigh, and sought to recover the debts from the widow. His claim was barred by settlements executed by her husband. There were many other lawsuits arising out of the reckless borrowings of the spendthrifts, but Denham himself seems to have kept Hunloke and other creditors quiet with promises, and to have spent his latter years in comfort regardless of his debts.

He died in 1669 and left his property between his two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne; his only son died in 1638, just before his grandfather. The Egham estate had been acquired by John Thynne, son of John Thynne, of Church Stretton, who had lent Denham money and been wise enough to get security. We find him in possession in 1648; his title was challenged by the Committee for Compounding, and Geo. Wither made himself very busy in the matter, endeavouring to get a grant of Denham's estates to himself. Thynne, however, made himself useful to the Parliament and served on a Committee of Sequestrations for Surrey after the Earl of Holland's rebellion, and was allowed to remain in possession on payment of a small fine.

Elizabeth, the poet's elder daughter, who was alive in 1671, died unmarried; the other daughter, Anne, married Sir Wm. Morley, K.B.; their two sons, John and William, died *s.p.* in 1683 and 1693 respectively. By his grandfather's will William was to have taken the name of Denham; to his daughter Anne the poet bequeathed his claims on the Thorpe estates, whether those of the family or that of Wolley Leigh is not clear. Her daughter Mary married James, 10th Earl of Derby, and died in 1752 (not 1782, as stated in the *D.N.B.*), aged 84; as she had no children the poet's line became extinct.

(2) The Bonds.

The Bonds belonged to a class that grew rich upon monastic spoils, a class that frequently found its way into the peerage; they were mostly servants in the Royal Household, and therefore in a position to push their claims to a share in the grants, reversions and leases that were being showered in profusion on those about the Court.

A pedigree of the family will be found in *Harl. MS.* No. 1561, but its errors and omissions render it worse than useless, and, unless confirmed by other records, none of its statements can be accepted. Like many of its fellows, it was merely a concoction put forward to satisfy the heralds, who lacked both time and means to verify the statements put forward. Owing to the absence of the early registers of Thorpe we are sadly handicapped in our search, and have to make the best of what can be gleaned from wills, grants, and lawsuits.

William appears to be the first of the family of whom anything is known. He was Clerk of the Green Cloth to Henry VII, and received a lease of property in Thorpe in 1514 from Chertsey Abbey. His daughter Anne married William Thynne, who apparently succeeded his father-in-law in his office, but he is better known as the first editor of *Chaucer*. He died in 1546. Their son Francis, also a literary man, became Lancaster Herald; he died in 1608.

William had no sons, and neither of his four daughters seem to have inherited his lands at Thorpe. Apparently they came into the possession of his nephew, John, who had married Joan, the daughter of Thomas Clerke, of Egham, and thereby acquired other property in the neighbourhood. He died 15th March, 1578, and was buried at Thorpe. At this point the Harl. pedigree comes into conflict with other records, for a brass to his memory, of which a small portion only remains, formerly existed in the church. It is fully described by Manning: "In the South transept under the arch which enters into

the Nave, on a brass plate on a marble gravestone, the figures of a man and his wife, and under them: 'Here resteth the bodie of John Bond Gentleman of the age of lxxix years, sometyme one of the Clerks of the Honorable Household to our late Sovereigne Lord King Henry the VIIIth, whoe had issue betwixt hym and Johan his wyfe vij sonnes and vij daughters, viz., Thomas, Willyam, Nicholas, James, Willyam, Anthony, Anthony, Ann, Mabell, Francys, Elizabeth, Cicily, Barbara, and Averyne, and departed this life the xvth day of March anno 1578.' Arms at the four corners of the stone 2 bends, a cross crosslet in chief." In the pedigree the eldest son's name is John, but his name does not appear on the brass, nor does it occur in any of the records I have come across. Joan survived her husband, and married Henry Draper, and her will (P. C. C., 21 *Drake*) also contradicts the pedigree, but of this presently. John seems to have had considerable trouble with his own and his wife's property. Thomas Clerke had a lease of the parsonage of Egham, granted by Chertsey Monastery, at his death, 18th February, 1533–4; he left it to his wife, Agnes, for life, with remainder to his daughter, Joan. Agnes married again, with the usual result; on her death the husband, Richard Tochener, would not give up possession, declaring he had acquired by the bequest of his late wife, Agnes. The result of the proceedings in the Court of Augmentation (1/80) does not appear to be on record. Nor do we know the result of the litigation respecting "one parcel of wood ground in the Parish of Egham, now in the tenure of the said John Bonde in the right of his wife, commonly known by the name of Hale Croft, alias Clerk's Grove." It was claimed by the Crown as an assart of Windsor Forest. (*Exch. Depons.*, 26th April, 9 Eliz.)

John had also another little dispute with his sovereign lady respecting an apple-loft, which he had converted into a dove-house without licence. These proceedings also contradict the pedigree, for John, having failed to comply with the order, another was made, 4th July, 1588, directing that it should be done forthwith by

James Bonde, tenant of the Queen's Manor of Thorpe.[1] From this we may infer that James was the eldest surviving son.

The matter is, however, put beyond all doubt by the will of Joan Draper, formerly Bond, mentioned above. It is dated 24th April, 1596. She desires to be buried near her husband John, in the parish church of Thorpe, mentions James Bonde, "my eldest son," and his son John, also her daughter Averyne, married to Paul Staveley, John and Henry Denham, sons of "my daughter Denham." Legacies are also left to "Mable, daughter of my son James"; to Averyne Shuckborow and Mary Shuckborow, "now wife of one Apelford." To Anthony, son of William Bonde, "my Gilt Pot."

Next we have the will of James Bond, of Thorpe (P. C. C., 93 *Lewyn*), dated 2nd June, 1598. His wife survived him, but her name does not appear. He mentions his four sons, John, James, Thomas, and Richard, also his three daughters, "Mabell, Dorothie, and Roda." In the pedigree the mythical John is credited with two marriages, and the three daughters above-mentioned are shown as issue by the first wife; of the sons John and Richard are given to the first wife, James and Thomas to the second. Of Anthony and William mentioned in the pedigree there seems to be no trace in any other record.

It is probable that the Anthony Bonde, of Egham, who died in 1576, was brother to the John who died in 1578, but I have not been able to substantiate the relationship.

Of the sons of James, the eldest, John, was alive in 1608, and a Richard Bonde is mentioned in 1645, but he may be a son of this same John and grandson of James. After the middle of the 17th century the name of Bonde disappears and Egham and Thorpe know them no more; it is, however, quite clear that the pedigree in *Harl. MS.* No. 1561 cannot be accepted as an authority.

[PEDIGREES.

[1] *Exchequer Com.*, 2252/185.

Bond. Pedigree and Arms.

A.D. 1530, 1572, 1623.

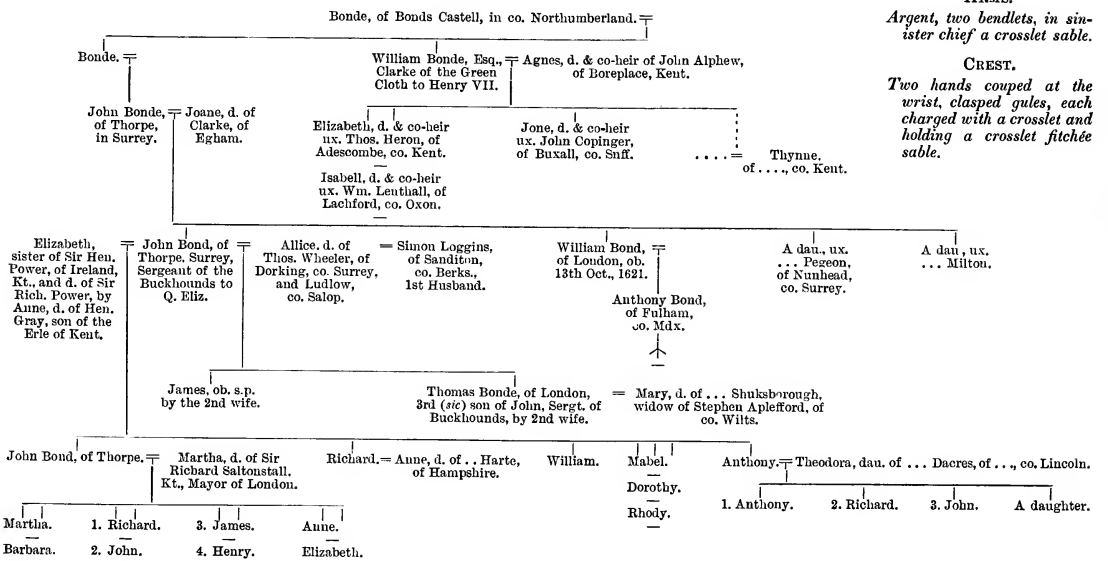
HARL. MS. No. 1561, fols. 52b and 53.

ARMS.

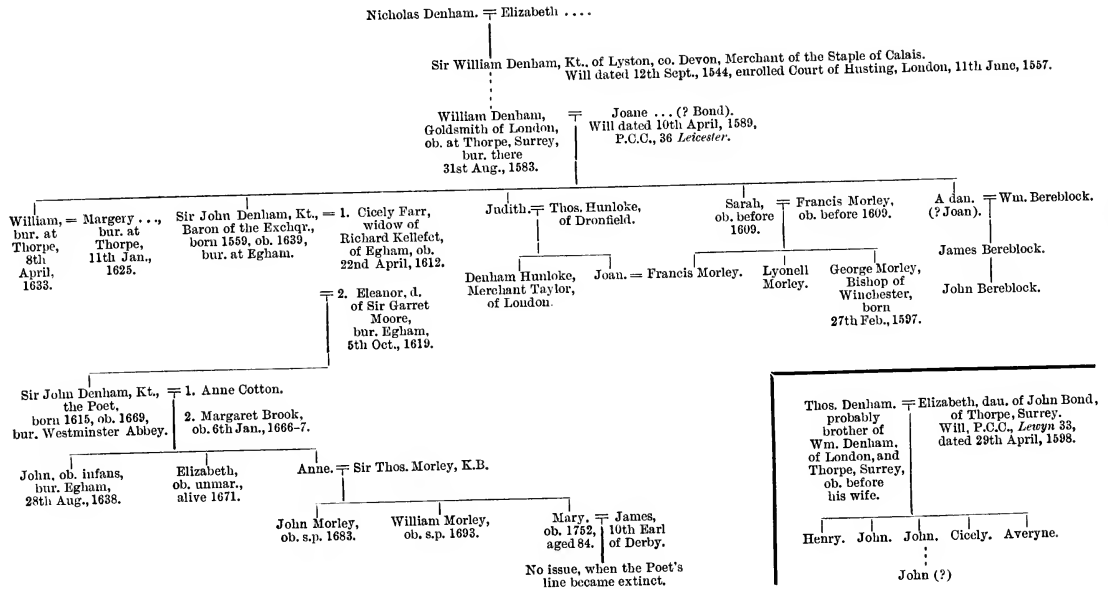
Argent, two bendlets, in sinister chief a crosslet sable.

CREST.

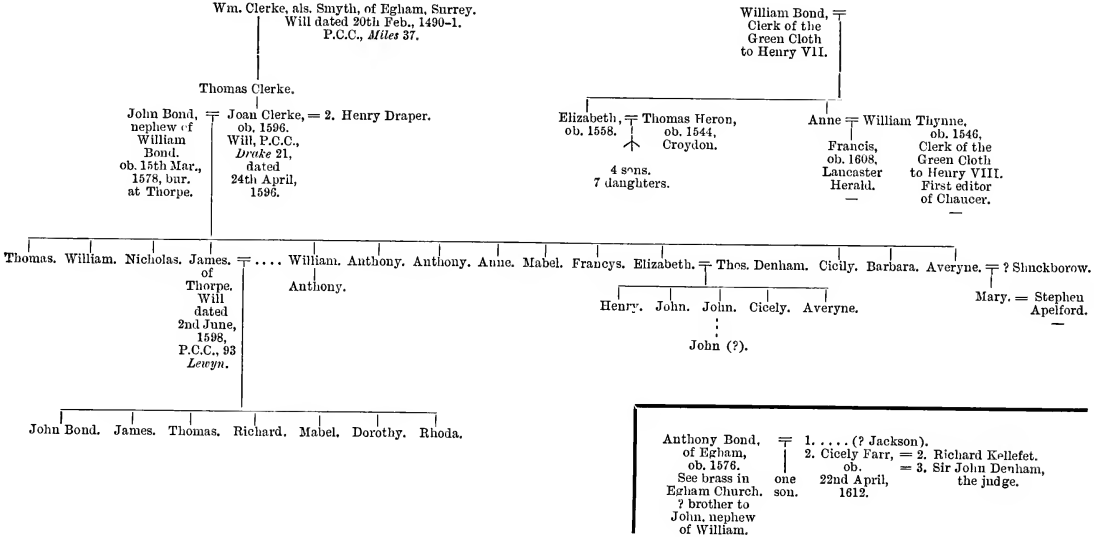
Two hands couped at the wrist, clasped gules, each charged with a crosslet and holding a crosslet fitchée sable.



Pedigree of Denham.



Pedigree of Bond, of Thorpe, co. Surrey.



ABSTRACT OF ORIGINAL RETURNS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR MUSTERS AND THE LOAN IN SURREY.

BY

THEODORE CRAIB.

THE following 'Dokett,' as it is called, appears to be an abstract of the Original Returns of the Commissioners for Musters and the Loan in Surrey, who were appointed in the summer of 1522.

At present it is impossible to trace a copy of the commission, but in the *Calendar of Letters and Papers, Henry VIII* (Vol. III, Part II, No. 2484) there are printed Instructions to the Commissioners for Musters in the county of Warwick. Declarations upon oath by the parties themselves were to be accepted, unless the Commissioners had reason to think the declaration was false; in which case they were to examine the neighbours, so as to ascertain the substance of the persons by common repute. This method not only applied to temporal personages, but to the spiritual dignitaries and benefices, brotherhoods, etc. The document printed below, which is undated, gives the Returns both of the spirituality and the temporality for each Hundred, including the Borough of Southwark, with the exception of that of Godley. It also includes the number of able men available in each Hundred, together with the Harness it was possible to provide.

Once again I am indebted to the kindness of Mrs. More-Molyneux McCowen for permission to print this

document from the Loseley collection, and also to Mr. R. H. Brodie, of the Public Record Office, for his valuable assistance in identifying and dating it.

A Dokett made owth of the Commyssioners boke in the Countie of Surr. of certen Intruccionis comprehended in a Specyall Commyssion to the same Commyssioners dyrected as herof[ter] more pl[. . . . .] [and *struck out*] is declared at lerge.

That is to sey

IN THE BURROWGH OF SUTTHWERKE

The Spiritualitie

- hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benefycis and Salaries To the yerely Value of — Dcccliij*li.* iiij*s.* ij*d.*
- wherof the yerely Value
  - Of xx*li.* and above — Dccxlviij*li.* x*s.* iiij*d.*
  - Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xxxix*li.* xviij*s.* vj*d.*
  - Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — cxxxiij*li.* vij*s.* viij*d.*
  - From c*s.* donwerdes — xxxj*li.* vij*s.* viij*d.*
- hath Goodes and Catellis to the yerely Value of — xx ciiij xvj*li.*
- wherof the Value
  - Of xx*li.* and above — cxxxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
  - Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
  - Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xxviij*li.*
  - Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — xxj*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

The Temporalitie

- hath in landis Tenementis Fees and Annuyties to the yerly Value of — 1 mxxiiij*li.* xv*s.* iiij*d.*
- wherof the yerely Value
  - Of xx*li.* and above — cccliij*li.* xviij*s.* iiij*d.*
  - Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — cxlv*li.* xiiij*s.* j*d.*
  - Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xx ccxxxvj*li.* viij*s.*
  - Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — ciiijviij*li.* xiiij*s.* x*d.*
- hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of — 1 m vjDclxviij*li.* ix*s.* iiij*d.*
- wherof the Value
  - Of xx*li.* and above — 1 1 1 1 mmmmDcccxviij*li.* xv*s.*
  - Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — Dccxxx*li.*
  - Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — Dix*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
  - Fromme c*s.* donwerd — Dcx*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Men abled for the Kynges Warris — The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warris — cccxlij.

wherof

Demylauncis	j
Archers	lxxiij
Byllis	ccliiij
Gonners	xiij
Maryners	j

Harneys — The Nombre of the harneys redy for Souldyours — clxxix and vj horses.

wherof

Almon Revettes and Brekenders	clxv
Demylaunces harnes	ij
Jackis	viij

IN THE HUNDRETH OF BRIXSTON

The Spiritualitie

hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benyficis and Salaryes To the yerely Value of — $\overset{1\ xx}{\text{mciiij}}li.$ xiiij*s.* iiij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value

Of xx*li.* and above	Dcccxiij*li.* iij*s.*
Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.*	cxxxj*li.* xij*s.*
Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.*	cxviij*li.* xvij*s.* iiij*d.*
Fromme c*s.* donwardes	xvij*li.* ij*s.*

hath Goodis and catellis to the Value of — cxlvj*li.* xij*s.* iiijd.

wherof the Value

Of xx*li.* and above	$\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$vj*li.* xij*s.* iiij*d.*
Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.*	xx*li.*
Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.*	xxij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Fromme c*s.* donwardes	xvij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

hath in landis Tenementis Fees Annuyties to the yerely Value of — $\overset{1}{\text{m}}$Dlxvij*li.* xvij*s.*

whereof the yerely Value

Of xx*li.* and above	$\overset{xx}{\text{D}}$ceiiijix*li.* viij*s.* iiij*d.*
Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.*	cccevij*li.* xvij*s.*
Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.*	clij*li.* iiij*s.*
Fromme c*s.* donwerdes	ccxviij*li.* vij*s.* viij*d.*

The Temporalitie

hath in Goodis and Catellis to the Value of — [mD *struck through.*] mmmDclxxj*li.* xvij*s.* iij*d. ob.*

wherof the Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — mmcccxlviij*li.* xvij*s.* x*d. ob.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — Dxiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — cclxl*i.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donward — cccxlvij*li.* x*s.* viij*d.*

Men abled for the Kynges Warrys

The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warris — ccv [*sic*]

wherof
- Archers — xlviij
- Byllys — cclvij

Harneys

The Nombre of the Harneys redy for souldyours — lxxij

IN THE HUNDRETH OF WALLYNGTON

The Spiritualitie

hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benyficis and Salaryes to the yerely Value of — cccliij xvij*li.* xi*x s.* iiij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — ccx*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — cxvj*li.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — lxij*li.* ij*s.* viij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerd — ix*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d.*

hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of — iiij*li.* xvj*s.*

wherof the Value of
- Of xx*li.* and above — l*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — null
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xiiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — xvj*li.* ij*s.* viij*d.*

hath in landis Tenementis Fees and Annuyties to the yerely Value of — Dcccxvj*li.* xvj*s.*

wherof the yerely Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — Dxxiij*li.* xiij*s.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — iiijviij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — cxx*li.* xj*s.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — ciiijiiij*li.* v*s.* iiij*d.*

The Temporalitie

hath Goodis and catellis to the Value of — 1 1 1 1 mmmmccccj*li.* xvj*s.* iiij*d.*

wherof the Value — 1 1 1
- Of xx*li.* and above — mmmccxliij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — ccccxliij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — cccIxxv*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — cccxxxix*li.* iij*s.*

Men Abled for the Kynges Warres

The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warris — xx ciiijiij

wherof
- Archers — lxix
- Bilmen — cxij
- Gonners — ij

Harneys

The Nombre of the harneys redy for Sowdyours — xxix and j horse

IN THE HUNDRETH OF KYNGESTON

The Spiritualitie

hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benyficis and Salarys To the yerely Value of — ccciij*li.* vij*s.*

wherof the yerely Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — ccxxvij*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xiiij*li.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — lxij*li.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwardes — vij*s.*

hath Goodis and Catellis to the yerely Value of — cxliiij*li.*

wherof the Value of
- Of xx*li.* and above — cxx*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — x*li.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — c*s.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerd — ix*li.*

hath in landis Tenementis Fees and Annuyties to the yerely Value of — Dccij*li.* vij*s.* v*d.*

wherof the yerely Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — cccvj*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — cxvj*li.* viij*s.* viij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — lxix*li.*
- From c*s.* donwardes — ccx*li.* xviij*s.* ix*d.*

The Temporalitie

hath Goodis and Catellis To the Value of — $^{1\,1\,1}$mmmxxx*li.* xvij*s.*

wherof the Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — $^{1\,1}$mmlxxvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — ^{xx}ccciiijvij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — ccxviij*li.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — cccxlviij*li.* x*s.* iiij*d.*

Men Abled for the Kynges Warrys

The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warris — ccxlij

wherof

- Archers — xlij
- Bylmen — cc

Harneys

The Nombre of the harneys redy for Souldyours — xlviij and iij horses

IN THE HUNDERETH OF ELMYNGBRYGE

The Spiritualitie

hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benyficies and Salarys To the yerely Value of — clxviij*li.* x*s.* xj*d. ob.*

wherof the yerely Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — ^{xx}iiij xvj*li.* xiij*s.* vj*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xlv*li.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xiij*li.* vj*s.* vij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — xij*li.* ix*s.* ix*d. ob.*

hath Goodis and Catellis to the yerely Value of — xxviij*li.*

wherof the Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — xx*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — null
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — viij*li.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — null

hath in landis Tenementis Fees and Annuyties to the yerely Value of — ccxxxiiij*li.* ij*s.* j*d.*

wherof the yerely Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — lxv*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xiij*li.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — lxiij*li.* xij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwardes — ^{xx}iiijxij*li.* viij*s.* ix*d.*

The Temporalitie	hath Goodis and Catellis to the yerely Value of	1 xx mccciiijxvij*li.* xvj*s.* j*d.*
	wherof the Value	xx
	Of xx*li.* and above	Diiijxij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
	Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.*	ccxxxix*li.* iij*s.*
	Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.*	ccxxiij*li.* j*d.*
	Fromme c*s.* donwerdes	cccxlij*li.* xix*s.* viij*d.*
Men abled for the Kynges Warrys	The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warrys	cxxxij
	wherof	
	Archers	xxvij
	Bylmen	cv
Herneys	The Nombre of Harneys redy for Souldyours	ix and j Iacke

IN THE HUNDERETH OF GODALMYNG

The Spiritualitie	Hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benyficis and Salaryes to the yerely Value of	Dcccclxvij*li.* xij*s.* vij*d.* [*sic*]
	wherof the yerely Value	
	Of xx*li.* and above	Dccxvij*li.* ix*s.* vij*d.* *ob.*
	Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.*	liij*li.* iij*s.* iij*d.*
	Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.*	c*li.* x*s.*
	From c*s.* donwerdes	xx iiijxvj*li.* ix*s.* vij*d.* *ob.*
	Hath Gooddis and Catellis. To the Value of	cccxxxiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
	wherof the Value	
	Of xx*li.* and above	cclxvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
	Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.*	xxxv*li.*
	Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.*	xxij*li.*
	Fromme c*s.* donwerdes	x*li.*
	Hath in landis Tenementis Fees and Annuyties to the yerely Value of	1 xx miiijxiij*li.* ij*s.* vij*d.*
	wherof the yerely Value	xx
	Of xx*li.* and above	cciiijxvj*li.*
	Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.*	cxj*li.* viij*s.* viij*d.*
	Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.*	cxliij*li.* xviij*s.*
	Fromme c*s.* donwerdes	Dxlj*li.* xv*s.* xj*d.*

The Temporalitie	Hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of	$\overset{l}{\underset{m}{}}$Dclxiij*li.* xvij*s.*
	wherof the Value	
	Of xx*li.* and above	$\overset{l}{1}$ mDcccliij*li.*
	Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.*	mcvij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
	Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.*	$\overset{l}{}$mj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
	Fromme c*s.* donwerdes	$\overset{l}{}$mcj*li.* xvij*s.*
Men Abled for the Kynges Warrys	The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warris	ccciiij.
	wherof	
	Archers lviij	
	Bylmen ccxlviij	
Harneys	The Nombre of harneys redy for Souldyours	lxvij.

IN THE HUNDERETH OF REYGATE

The Spiritualitie	Hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benyficis and Salaryes To the yerely Value of	ccv*li.* v*s.*
	wherof the yerely Value	
	Of xx*li.* and above	xx*li.*
	Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.*	ciij*li.* iiij*s.*
	Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.*	lxxiij*li.* xviij*s.*
	Fromme c*s.* donwerdes	viij*li.* ij*s.*
	Hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of	$\overset{xx}{}$iiijxij*li.* xviij*s.*
	wherof the Value	
	Of xx*li.* and above	xl*li.*
	Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.*	xxviij*li.*
	Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.*	null
	Fromme c*s.* donwerdes	xxiiij*li.* xviij*s.*
	Hath in landis Tenementis Fees Annuyties to the yerely Value of	Dcccclxvj*li.* ix*s.* iiij*d.*

The Temporalitie

wherof the yerely Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — ccxj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — ^{xx}ciiijx*li.* xiij*s.* viij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — clxxj*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — ccclxxiij*li.* xv*s.* viij*d.*

Hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of — $^{1\,1\,1}$mmm Dcccclxix*li.* v*s.* v*d.*

wherof the Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — ^{1}mDclxviij*li.* xviij*s.* j*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — ^{1}mxxj*li.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — ^{xx}Diiijix*li.* xij*s.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — ^{xx}Dciiijix*li.* xv*s.* iiij*d.*

Men Abled for the Kynges Warres

The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warrys — clxxv

wherof

Archers	liiij
Bilmen	cxxj

Harneys

The Nombre of the Harneys redy for Souldyours — ^{xx}iiijx and vj horses

IN THE HUNDRETH OF COPTHORN

The Spiritualitie

Hath in landes Tenementis Pencyons Benyficis and Salarys to the yerly Value of — cxxxvij*li.* v*s.* viij*d.*

wherof the yerly Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — lxv*li.* xiiij*s.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xlj*li.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xxiiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- From c*s.* donwerdes — vj*li.* v*s.*

Hath Goodis and Catellis to the [yerely *struck through*] Value of — ^{xx}iiijiiij*li.* xix*s.* iiij*d.*

wherof the Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — xl*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xij*li.*
- Of *cs.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xix*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme *cs.* donward — xiij*li.* vj*s.*

The Temporalitie

Hath in landis Tenementes Fees and Annuyties To the yerely Value of — ccccxxxj*li.* iiij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — ccciiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xl*li.* x*s.*
- Of *cs.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xx*li.* x*s.*
- Fromme *cs.* donwardes — lxv*li.* vij*s.*

Hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of — 1 1 mmccxxvij*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*

wherof the Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — 1 mcccciiij*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — ccxl*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- Of *cs.* unto the somme of x*li.* — cclxviij*li.*
- Fromme *cs.* donwerdes — cccxv*li.* x*s.*

Men Abled for the Kynges Warris

The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warris — lxviij

wherof
- Archers — xix
- Bilmen — xlix

Harneys

The Nombre of the harneys redy for Souldyours — xlij and ix horses

IN THE HUNDRETH OF EFFYNGHAM

Hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benyficis and Salaryes To the yerely Value of — cxlvj*li.* iiij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — null
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — lviij*li.*
- Of *cs.* unto the somme of x*li.* — lxxv*li.* xv*s.* ij*d.*
- Fromme *cs.* donwerdes — xij*li.* v*s.* ij*d.*

The Spiritualitie

Hath in Goodis and Catellis To the [yerely *struck through*] Value of — xlij*li.* vij*s.* viij*d.*

wherof the Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — null
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — x*li.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xj*li.*
- From c*s.* donwerdes — xxj*li.* vij*s.* viij*d.*

The Temporalitie

Hath in landis Tenementis Fees and Annuyteies to the yerly Value of — ccccxxxj*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — cviij*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xx lxv. [*li.*] vij*s.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — clxxvij*li.* vj*s.* iiij*d.*

Hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of — I mDclxxj*li.* xiij*s.* viij*d.*

wherof the Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — Dclij*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — cccxxviij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — cccxxiiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — ccclxvij*li.* iiij*d.*

Men Abled for the Kynges Warrys

The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warris — cxxij

wherof

- Archers — xl
- Bylmen — xx iiijij

Harneys

The Nombre of the harneys redy for Souldyours — xxxiiij and viij horses

IN THE HUNDERETH OF TANRIGE

Hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benyficis and Salaryes To the yerely Value of — ccevij*li.* xiij*s.* viij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — cij*li.* xiij*s.* viij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xx iiijj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — lxxix*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerd — xliij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

The Spiritualitie

Hath Goodis and Catellis To the Value of — cccxxxv*li.* xiiij*s.* vj*d.*

wherof the Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — $\overset{xx}{\text{ciiij}}$x*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — null
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerd — xxxiiij*li.* xiiij*d.*

The Temporalitie

Hath in landis Tenementis Fees and Annuyteis to the yerely Value of — $\overset{1\ xx}{\text{m}}$ciiijviij*li.* vj*s.* ij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — $\overset{xx}{\text{cccciiij}}$xix*li.* iiij*s.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — clv*li.* xv*s.* vj*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — ccxxiiij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — ccclx*li.* ix*s.* ij*d.*

Hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of — $\overset{1\ 1\ 1}{\text{mmm}}$Dcxij*li.* ij*s.*

wherof the Value
- Of xx*li.* and above — $\overset{1}{\text{m}}$Dccccxxiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — Dccxlviij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — Dxlix*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerd — $\overset{xx}{\text{cccliij}}$x*li.* xij*s.*

Men Abled for the Kynges Warris

The Nombre of ablemen to serve the Kynge in his warris — cclxlix

wherof
- Archers — $\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$ xv
- Bilmen — [cxliiij *struck through*] cliiij

Harneys

The Nombre of Harneys redy for Souldyours — lxxj and xxix horses

IN THE HUNDRETH OF WOTTON

Hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benyficis and Salaryes to the yerely Value of — lxx*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

The Spiritualitie

wherof the yerely Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — null
- Of x*li.* unto the some of xx*li.* — xxxvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of *cs.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xxxiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- From *cs.* donwerd — null

Hath Gooddis and Catellis to the Value of — xlj*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d.*

wherof the Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — xxvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — null
- Of *cs.* unto the somme of x*li.* — viij*li.*
- Fromme *cs.* donwerd — vj*li.* x*s.*

The Temporalitie

Hath in landis Tenementes Fees and Annuyteis to the yerely Value of — ^{xx}Diiijxiij*li.* xvij*s.* viij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value

- Of xx*li.* and above [xxvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d. struck through*] — ^{xx}ccciiijij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xxij*li.*
- Of *cs.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xxxv*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- From *cs.* donwerd — cliij*li.* xvij*s.* viij*d.*

Hath Goodis and Catellis To the Value of — ^{1}mDcxl*li.* xiiij*s.* ij*d.*

wherof the Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — ^{xx}Dciiijix*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — ^{xx}cciiijviij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of *cs.* unto the somme of x*li.* — cccxv*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme *cs.* donwerd — cccxlvj*li.* xiiij*s.* ij*d.*

Men Abled for the Kynges Warrys

The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warris — lxxvij

wherof

- Archers — xij
- Bylmen — lxv

Harneys

The Nombre of the harneys [to serve the K *struck through*] redy for Souldyours — cxxj and xvij horses

IN THE HUNDRETH OF BLAKHETH

The Spiritualitie

Hath in landes Tenementis Pencyons Benyficis and Salaryes To the yerely Value of — ccxxiij*li.* xj*s.* ij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — $\overset{xx}{}$ lxiij*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — iiijxij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — lxx*li.* xvj*s.* x*d.*
- From c*s.* donwerd — vj*li.* vij*s.* viij*d.*

Hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of — lxij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

wherof the Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — xx*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — xvj*li.*
- Of c*s.* to the somme of x*li.* — vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerd — xx*li.*

The Temporalitie

Hath in Landis Tenementis Fees and Annuyteis to the yerly Value of — Dcclxxiij*li.* ij*s.* vij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — ccxliij. iiij*s.* j*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — cij*li.* viij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — [vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d. struck through*] cxlj*li.* ix*s.* viij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerdes — $\overset{xx}{}$ cciiijvj*li.* vj*d.*

Hath in Goodis and Catellis to the Value of — $\overset{1\ 1\ 1}{}$ mmmciiijxvij*li.*[1] xvj*s.* viij*d.*

mmmciiijxvij*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*

wherof the value

- Of xx*li.* and above — $\overset{1}{}$ mccxix*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — Dccxlij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — Dxlix*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*
- From c*s.* donward — $\overset{xx}{}$ Dciiijvj*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

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[1] *Corrected in the margin in another hand.*

The Nombre of Ablemen for the Kynges Warres { The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his werris } cxxiiij

wherof

{ Archers xxviij
{ Bylmen xx iiijxvj

Harneys { The Nombre of the harneys redy for Souldyours } lxiiij and xxij horses

IN THE HUNDRETH OF WOCKYNGE

The Spiritualitie {

Hath in landis Tenementes Pencyons Benyficis and Salaryes to the yerely Value of xx Diiijiij*li.* xv*s.* iiij*d.*

whereof the yerely Value

{ Of xx*li.* and above xx cciiijvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
{ Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* ccxxiiij*li.* vj*s.*
{ Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* lxix*li.* ij*s.* viij*d.*
{ Fromme c*s.* donwerd lxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of cl*li.*

wherof the Value

{ Of xx*li.* and above l*li.*
{ Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* lxv*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
{ Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* xxx*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
{ From c*s.* donwerd iiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Hath in landis Tenementis Fees and Annuyteis to the yerely Value of Dcccxxxviij*li.* x*s.* iij*d. ob.*

wherof the yerely Value

{ Of xx*li.* and above xx ciiij*li.* [ciiij *in margin*]
{ Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* clxj*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
{ Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* cxlviij*li.*
{ Fromme c*s.* donwerd cccxlix*li.* iij*s.* vij*d. ob.*

The Temporalitie

Hathe in Goddis and Catellis To the [yerely *struck through*] Value of — 1 1 1 1 mmmmccxviij*li.* xiiij*s.* x*d.*

wherof the Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — 1 1 mmclxiiij*li.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — [Dcvij*li. struck through*] Dclxviij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of [xx *struck through*] c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — Dcvij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerd — Dcclxxviij*li.* xiij*s.* x*d.*

Men Abled for the Kynges Warrys

The Nombre of ablemen to serve the Kynge in his werris — ccxxxix

wherof

- Archers — xxxvij
- Bylmen — ccj
- Gonners — j

Herneys

The Nombre of the Harneys redy for Souldyours — xxxij

IN THE HUNDRETH OF FARNHAM

The Spiritualitie

Hath in landis Tenementis Pencyons Benyfycicis and Salarys To the yerely Value of — ccxxix*li.* xv*s.* viij*d.*

wherof the yerely Value

- Of xx*li.* and above — xx ciiijvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — null
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — xxxv*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- Fromme c*s.* donwerd — vij*li.* x*s.*

Hath Goodis and Catellis to the [yerely *struck through*] Value of — xvij*li.*

wherof the value

- Of xx*li.* and above — null
- Of x*li.* unto the somme of xx*li.* — x*li.*
- Of c*s.* unto the somme of x*li.* — null
- Fromme c*s.* donwerd — vij*li.*

The Temporalitie

Hath in landis Tenementis Fees and Annuyties to the yerly Value of — $\overset{xx}{\text{ciiijxj}}li.$ vs. viij$d.$

wherof the yerely Value
- Of xx$li.$ and above — xl$li.$
- Of x$li.$ unto the somme of xx$li.$ — xlv$li.$
- Of c$s.$ unto the somme of x$li.$ — xxviij$li.$ vj$s.$ viij$d.$
- Fromme c$s.$ donwerd — lxxvij$li.$ xix$s.$

Hath Goodis and Catellis to the Value of — $\overset{l}{\text{m}}$Dcccclvj$li.$ xv$s.$ v$d.$ [*sic*]

wherof the Value
- Of xx$li.$ and above — $\overset{l}{\text{m}}$lxxv$li.$
- Of x$li.$ unto the somme of xx$li.$ — $\overset{xx}{\text{cciiij}}xvli.$
- Of c$s.$ unto the somme of x$li.$ — ccxliij$li.$ xiij$s.$ iiij$d.$
- Fromme c$s.$ donwerd — cccxliiij$li.$ ij$s.$ j$d.$

Men Abled for the Kynges Warres

The Nombre of Ablemen to serve the Kynge in his Warris — cxx

wherof
- Archers — xxvj.
- Bilmen — $\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$xiiij.

Harneys

The Nombre of the harneys redy for Souldyours — iiij

Somme Totall of the landes within the said countie of the Temporalitie beyng of the Value of xx$li.$ and above — $\overset{l\ l\ l\ l}{\text{mmmmcccxxvij}}li.$ xiij$d.$ [*sic*]

Somme Totall of the Temporall Goodes and Catalles within the said countie of Surrey — $\overset{l}{\underset{m}{\text{xlvj}}}$Dcccxxx$li.$ xj$s.$ x$d.$ [*sic*]

. . . . . value
- Of xx$li.$ and above — $\overset{l}{\underset{m}{\text{xxv}}}$Dcccxxix$li.$ xiij$s.$
- From xx$li.$ dunewardes — $\overset{l}{\underset{m}{\text{xx}}}$Dccc$li.$ xviij$s.$ [x$d.$]

[*On the dorse.*]

The Countie of Surrey	hathe hable menne fitte to serve the Kinge in his Warres 2682 [*sic*] whereof	Demilaunces	j
		Archers	628
		Bylles	2038
		Gonners	16
		Marryners	j
	Hathe Harnes readie for 858 [*sic*] Souldiars		
	Hathe Horses 101 and one Iacke		

"THE WATERS OF REDEWYND."

BY

LUCY WHEELER.

THE coloured "Plan of Chertsey Abbey Demesne, 14th century," found in the Chertsey Cartulary, in the Record Office, has furnished interesting problems with regard to the identification of some of its features. The broad river in the background has been unhesitatingly pronounced to be the course of the Thames from Penton Hook, past Laleham, to Chertsey Bridge.

This, to start with, looks perfectly simple, but a considerable amount of history is attached to that part of the boundary. Behind the present Lock House, which is north of the river, are old watercourses defining a more ancient bed; these encircled meadows, now actually in Middlesex, but reckoned as Chertsey territory; and since they were the site of the original Chertsey Abbey and included in the Domesday Survey of Chertsey, they retain the name of "Dumsey Meads."

The bridge depicted in the Plan is somewhat conventional and would represent a site considerably to the north-east of the present bridge—in fact, approaching the Walton and Shepperton Bridge. Aubrey throws some light on this:—"I was told by Elias Ashmole that the old current of the river Thames is changed (here at Walton), and that part of Middlesex which is over against this place was formerly divided, about two or three hundred years since, from Surrey when a Church was also swallowed up by the waves."

In 1817, and again in 1868, labourers digging in the Upper West Field, Shepperton (about midway between Chertsey Abbey and Walton Bridge), dug up bones

and fragments of pottery; continuing their excavations about two feet lower, they exposed skeletons; and archæologists supposed the site to have been that of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

A traditional trace of the old river-course was a deep gulley by the roadside, adjoining the Dumsey Meads, in connection with which a tragic incident occurred. A wedding had been solemnised in Chertsey Church, the bridal party were returning along the Shepperton Road, the meads were in flood and the highway also; the coach became engulfed in the gulley and all the occupants were drowned.

The stream in the foreground of the Cartulary Plan is supposed to represent the Abbey River, issuing from the Thames by Penton Hook, flowing south and east round the Abbey meads, and re-entering the Thames alongside the Oxlake meadow. But again the true course does not tally with the Plan; instead of flowing south of the great Burway Barn, the Abbey River simply encircles the Laleham Burway and works the Abbey Mill, which correspondingly should be depicted much farther back.

The *raison d'être* of the Plan is to show the extent of the Abbey territory, and the representation of the Abbey in the foreground does not show its true site, but simply is an index that the island behind it is "Chertsey Island," on which the Abbey stood.

The Redewynd formed the boundary between the Abbey and the town. The town was intersected with streams, many of which have been filled in or diverted from their original course.

The approach to the Abbey from the town was a bridge over the Redewynd, on which was "the Gate-house," which is believed to have stood on the east side of the parish church.

The Redewynd itself is known as the Bourne which flows from Virginia Water through Northlands Mead (Thorpe) near the Redewynd lands; it crosses St. Anne's Road, Chertsey, under Amperstones Bridge, flows through the Cowley meadows and cutting the main

Chertsey Street under Stephen's Bridge, winds through the Beomonds meadows round Stepgates and under Fordwater Bridge, ultimately reaching the Thames by the Wey-bridge.

PLAN OF THE SITE AND DEMESNE OF CHERTSEY ABBEY.

(For Key, *see* p. 37.)

This is "the Bourne" of the present day; but in mediæval times a subsidiary branch, which now flows through the Thorpe fields and the grounds of "The Orchard" of the old Abbey, was of far greater volume and much more in evidence than now. It is seen in its

greatest bulk opposite the Infants' School in Windsor Street, where it encircles three sides of the "Cricket Field," as it was known in the 'sixties, otherwise called the "Fore-Field." It formed the old Abbey Moat, and at the top of "Colonel's Lane," its east boundary, stands one last remaining Lombardy poplar, marking the termination of the Abbey precincts.

The Redewynd then entered a culvert beneath the Abbey Green, evidently reappearing near the "Gate-house," and flowing behind the present houses on the north side of London Street.

Many traces of its course remain—for instance, small streams may be seen between the Town Hall, the Bank House adjoining, and the Snuggery on Abbey Green, along the Willow Walk and the backs of many London Street gardens—but that is all.

About the centre of this locality stood a manor house, and undoubtedly these waters formed its moat. It was probably the "Hall" of the Domesday Survey for which "a forge worked," and also a mill, which would be the foremost of the two shown in the Plan. The "Hollows" field, in which it stands, takes its name from the "Hall-house," and was originally called "The Hallowes." The Abbey Mill would have been worked by the Abbey River, which is clearly shown behind it as it enters the Thames; but the Oxlake Mill, presumably, was turned by the Redewynd, present tracings of which are not so clear.

The Calcetu de Redwynd corresponds to the Bridge Road of to-day, and on its east side traces of ancient watercourses have been found at a considerable depth, and these would have been connected with the Bourne channels through Chertsey Meads. The chief puzzle of the Plan is to disconnect the Abbey River from the Redewynd. If one could clear away from mental vision all the modern houses and picture the "Village" as it was in the 17th century, it might be possible.

In 1610 Dr. John Hammond, Court Physician, was granted the Chertsey Abbey property, which included "all the house, site and circuit of Chertsey Monastery." Later additions acquired were the Oxlake Mill and the

site of the Manor of Chertsey Beomond. Dr. Henry Hammond was his father's heir, but his mother, Mrs. Mary Hammond, was admitted to the tenancy of three acres of land on the Hallowes lying between the Abbey River, Barge Water, the Hall House and Paternoster Row. Her residence was undoubtedly the Manor House, which seems to have been in existence in 1827,

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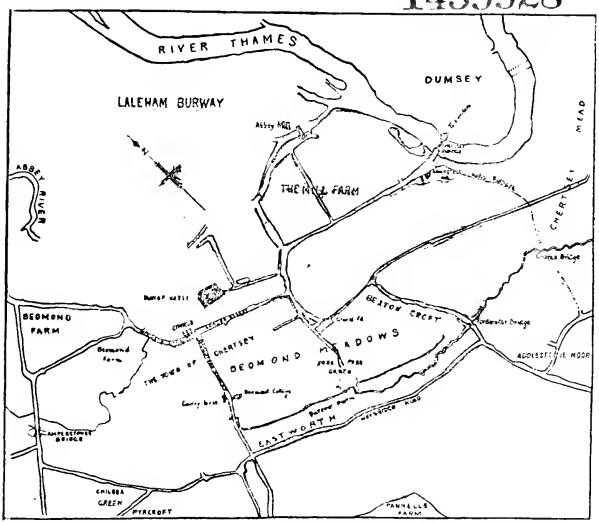


Frank Gaiger. *By kind permission of Messrs. Drivers, Jonas & Co.*

MAP OF MANOR OF CHERTSEY-BEOMOND (1828).

being shown plainly on a map of the locality of that date.

The waters of the Redewynd, then, flowing thus to the end of London Street, would there be connected with a branch of the Abbey River on the west side of the Hollows, and thus increased in volume would turn the Oxlake Mill, which apparently must have occupied the position of the present lodge by the Abbey Chase Gate. Here, to judge by the natural lie of the land, there

would have been a distinct dip to the lower level of the "Miller's Field." In this meadow there were fish-ponds, and the whole of this pasture land, extending to Chertsey Bridge, has been, and still is, continually subject to floods.

The Abbey River is shown to enter the Thames on the west side of the Oxlake Meadow, beyond the Mill Lane; but the Redewynd, flowing further south, reached the Thames near the present Chertsey Bridge.

The continuation from the end of London Street has been lost sight of in recent times, but another connection of the Redewynd with the Abbey River is worthy of notice.

A culvert or tunnel between Colonel's Lane and the Abbey site has been excavated, and shows not only the eastward course of the Redewynd but a connection in that part with the Abbey River from the north-west. The Willow Walk and the Hollows have benefited by this and have furnished a nesting-place for swans; but again another subterranean course exists, for swans who have reached the south termination of the stream re-appear later on the Pound Pond, the Stepgates Bourne. Here the Bourne has become much circumscribed during the past fifty years; it flowed past and under what is now the Pond House, another pond lay at the entrance to the Bridge Road, and a ditch ran opposite the "Miller's Field." Near Bridge Cottage traces of an ancient water-course have been found at a great depth. Thus the Calcetu de Redewynd justifies its name.

The remaining features of the Cartulary sketch are quite easy of identification. Curiously, the "Villa of Laleham" might well pass muster as a photograph of some quite recent erections. The Mixtenham (or Mix'lams) were meadows across which lay a well-worn track leading to Thorpe Church, much used by the monks for their lay ministrations in that direction. They were also a favourite fishing ground of Charles Dickens, on his week-end visits to Albert Smith at the Gogmore Cottage. The meadows of the Stert and the Burway continue to yield "the best hay in England."

The Burway of 160 acres was granted to Laleham "tithe and tax free" as a return for supplying the Abbey with necessaries in a time of great scarcity and mortality.

The marshes in the meads are in evidence to this day, and the great Burway Barn exists; but that of the sketch might be a facsimile of a second barn, known as Waterer's, and said to have been the great tithe-barn. The meadow quite to the east, "the land of the Monastery foundation," lies on the side of the Shepperton Road, to the north and east of the present Chertsey Bridge.

In Tombleson's volume of *Picturesque Views of the Thames*, that of Chertsey Bridge shows a house in the corner of this Dumsey meadow; it is now no longer in existence, but it represents the temporary shelter of Oliver Twist to which Bill Sykes brought him on his unwelcome visit to the locality.

KEY TO PLAN (p. 33). DATE 1454.

A—Laleham.
B—River Thames.
C (upper)—Abbey River: Penton Hook to Burway.
C (lower)—South of Burway = Redewynd.
D—Stert Meadow.
E—Mixtenham.
F—Laleham Burway.
G—Osier Beds.
H—Lodderlake Mead.
I—Burway Barn.
J—Abbey Church.
K—Mill Lane.
L—Redewynd Causeway.
M—Mill Meadow.
N (upper)—Abbey Mill.
N (lower)—Oxlake Mill.
O—Oxlake Meadow.
P—Bos Eyte.
Q—Bridge over Thames.

INVENTORY OF ABBOT'S HOSPITAL, GUILDFORD, 1633.

BY

PHILIP PALMER.

An Inventory of all the mooveable goods that were in Trinitie Hospitall in Guldeford of the Foundation of the most Reverend George Abbott late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, taken by Jasper Yardeley Maister the xxixth of October 1633.

Imprimis in the Chappell.

A greate Bible bossed, A Service booke Six Psaulters & our ffounders Armes fairely done & hanged up ther, a long brushe.

Item in the Hall.

Two standard Tables and Three faire fformes.

Item in the Kitchyn

A greate brasse Pott wth a handle of Iron wayinge 42^{lb} & aight pewter dishes wayinge 24^{lb} A Spitt. A Lanthorne. iij baskettes.

[Additions written in the margin by Henry Snelling, 1639–1643.] 1 joyned table & a dresser, one bigger Spitt. A fier panne and iron to lay before the dripping pannes. 1 pare of iron Racks & a paire of Brandirons.

Item in the Buttery.

Two Table cloths contayninge both seaven ells quarter & halfe & Two Dozen of lardge trenchers.

[Addition as above.] & a black Letherene Jack to draw bere in.

Item in the greate Chamber.

A picture of my Lord our ffounder. A lardg drawing Table, a Court Cupbord & one Dozen of Joynt Stooles. [Added, the same year by Jasper Yardeley] Sr Nicholas Kempes Picture.

[Addition by Henry Snelling] and one great chaire given by Mr. Wither of Stoke.

Item in xx^{tie} Chambers for the brothers & sisters.

xx^{tie} halfe headed Bedsteds.

Item in the maisters Lodginge.
two bedds & two boulsters stuft wth good feathers.

Item in the parlo^r^ of the maisters Lodginge
this lidyer booke, the weeke booke, twoe boxes of goulde waights, some remaines of paynted glasse, lead, & Tynn.

Item in the roome next the Parlo^r^
A good quantitie of leade all the Cuttinge that was when the Turretts were leaded.

Item in the Treasury.
A little Table, Two greate Chests, one for ye Hospitall, the other for the Manufacture, a Cabinet with boxes in wch are the wriytings. The Charter of the house, the booke of Statutes The Comon Scale of brasse, Two silver Boles, a greate & a lesse, Two silver Saultes a greate & a lesse, & two dozen of silver Spoones, one lesse, the other greater.

A bell to ring to prayers in one Turrett.

Item in the Porters lodge,
two greate sheetes of leade, A Spade, A shovell, A beck, a rake for a garden, two iron troles, two paringe Irons, wth some waynscot & ould lomber.

In the gate 3 ould formes.

In the Court two long Ladders.

In the garden
a round stone of marble, a paire of shyeres, a water pott of Tynn
[Added by Henry Snelling.] In the garden one litle Ladder.

In the Cole seller
A greate basket, a shovel of wood, an one Iron Wheelbarrow.

[End of Inventory.]

NOTES.

The Chapel.

"*A greate Bible bossed.*"

In course of time it needed repair, for in the account for the half-year 1650–51 was paid—

"for new triming the bible and new binding it 00 . 13 . 00."

"*A Service booke, Six Psaulters.*"

These, together with the Bible, eventually passed away unrecorded.

"Psaulters," because a layman, the Master or vice-Master, read daily prayers.

"*Our ffounders Armes.*"

It is the hatchment painted for the Archbishop's funeral that is referred to. It had recently been received, as appears by the following entry—

1633–4 "Paid for bringing home & hanging up in the Chappell my Lords escutcheon 00 . 01 . 00."

In the margin is added—

"Sr Maurice his Guift 1633."

Sir Maurice Abbot was his brother's executor. The escutcheon hangs there still.

"*A long brushe.*"

When a new one came into use in 1642 its purpose and connection with the Chapel was made clear.

1642 "P^d^ for a long wicker brooshe to sweepe down the Cobwebbs in ye chappell 00 . 00 . 02½."

Its present representative is a large plume of ostrich and other feathers to cleanse the painted glass windows.

The Hall. (Common Hall.)

"*Two standard Tables.*"

The longer one, near to the fixed bench, is for the use of the twelve Brothers, the shorter, in front of the hall fireplace, is for the eight Sisters.

1647. "for newe Joynynge of the Hall Tables was payd to Barnabie Hatch 0 . 1 . 0."

The Sisters' table is fitted with a board too long for the original frame. This was probably done in 1792 when Alderman Jackman increased the number of Sisters to twelve. The original board, cut to the length of 7 ft. 9½ ins., is in the Buttery on trestles. The design of the legs of these tables is repeated on the balusters of the Grand Stairs.

"*Three faire fformes.*"

The Brothers needed one form only, as the fixed bench served on one side. The other two forms were for the Sisters. The legs of these forms match the legs of the fixed bench around three sides of the hall. Tables and forms are enumerated in the same hall in all succeeding inventories and they occupy their original positions to-day.

THE KITCHEN. (On the lower, or garden level.)

"*A greate brasse Pott wth a handle of Iron.*"

Its purchase is thus recorded—

1631 Aug. 9 "bought of John Killinghall one great brasse pott waying 42^lb^ at 9^d^ the pound & one handle to the pot six pence in all 01 . 12 . 00."

A good successor to it is now in the Common Hall. This is probably referred to in this entry—

1809 Mar. 28. "Paid Pottage Pot, deducting Old Metal £1 . 6 . 6."

"*Aight pewter dishes.*"

These came from the same source as the pot.

1631 "bought also of the same John Killinghall of Guyldeford Eaight Dishes of pewter waying 24^lb^ at ii^d^ the pound comes to 01 . 02 . 00."

1734–5 "for Changing of Pewter 0 . 5 . 2."

On a slip of paper loose in the ledger is written—

"Sould to Mr. Hew Moth the 22 Day of Oct. 1744 Three Putter Dishes came two £0 . 5*s*. . 8*d*."

Hugh Moth was the Master. The inventory of 1778 contains—"6 unequall^d^ sized Pewter Dishes" in the Master's Kitchen. They appear again in 1792 in his pantry. Some old pewter was sold, 1817, July 10th, for fifteen shillings and fourpence, but the inventory of 1820 contains in the Hospital "Upper Kitchen" (*i.e.*, the Buttery)—"7 Pewter Dishes, different sizes." This is the last reference to pewter.

"*A Spitt.*" "*One bigger Spitt.*"

The first of these dated from—

1631 "bought of Goodwife Millet one Spitte 00 . 01 . 02."

The "bigger Spitt" came in—

1642 "P^d^ for . . . . a great iron Spitt to rost the meate for the house att theire gaudy daies" [*see* Letherene Jack in Buttery].

Yet a third was required—

1643 "P^d^ to Collyer the Smith for a newe Spitte 00 . 02 . 00."

In the 1778 inventory the three iron spits are in the Master's Kitchen. In that of 1792 they are finally mentioned in the "Washhouse," the name then given to the Buttery.

"*A Lanthorne.*"

Its purchase is recorded thus—

1630–1 "Paid for a Lanthorne to goodman ffryer 00 . 01 . 4."

A second one was added in 1654–5, and mention is made of a pulley and a fastening and rope, which latter was provided for both the lanthornes. One was probably over the outer gate in the High Street, the other in the centre of the Quadrangle.

"*iij baskettes.*"

They were no doubt used mainly for collecting scraps of food, two in the Common Hall at the four Gaudy Day feasts, and one in the Great Chamber when the Founder was in residence. In the inventory of 1778 two "Tinned Wicker basketts" are mentioned as being in the Kitchen.

"*Joyned Table.*"

The table and dresser came together—

1642–3 "P^d^ for a Joyned table w^h^ a fframe, and a dresser to remaine as standards in the Kitchen 00 . 08 . 00."

The table had gone before 1778.

"*A Dresser.*"

There is no mention of shelves or drawers. It was moved to the Buttery, where, in 1778, it is described as having two shelves. This is explained in the inventory of 1709, which records that Mr. Robt. Berry bought certain articles which had belonged to the previous Master, Mr. Saml. Barton, including—

> "all the Shellfes in the Butery as coost him five shillings ..... which goods are to be standen to the house for ever."

It appears again in 1792—

> "a Dresser Board and 3 shelves."

A magnificent single board, 9 ft. 8 ins. by 2 ft. 3 ins. and 4 ins. thick, is still in use in the Buttery, and may well be that bought for the Kitchen in 1642–3.

"*A fier panne and iron to laye before the dripping pannes.*"

These came in together, thus—

> 1639-40 "for exchange of ould iron to make a fier panne and an iron to laye before the dripping pannes 00 . 01 . 10."

They do not appear in subsequent inventories.

"*1 pare of iron Racks & a paire of Brandirons.*"

Their coming is thus recorded:—

> 1639 "Paid for a paire of Iron rackes & a paire of brandirons to remane as standardes in ye kitchen 00 . 03 . 06."

The spit racks remained in the Kitchen in 1778, and in 1792 were described as "Pair high Spit racks." They were removed from the Kitchen to the Common Hall, where they remain. A pair of brandirons is with them.

Buttery.

"*Two Table cloths.*"

The purchase of the two table cloths for use in the Common Hall on Gaudy Days is thus recorded—

> 1631 "bought of Mr Smythe seaven ells quarter & half of the manufacture ellbroade cloth to make two table cloths at xviij^{d} the ell 00 . 11 . 02."

The "manufacture" is the Archbishop's foundation in connection with the Hospital and standing on the same plot of land. Reckoning the ell as 45 inches and the quarter as 9 inches, the length purchased would cover the two great tables in the Common Hall, with half-a-yard to hang over at the ends and seven inches at the sides, *i.e.*, as the tables were until 1792, when the Sisters' table was lengthened. The washing of these table cloths was a regular charge after each Gaudy Day feast. In the inventory of 1778 the two large table cloths appear as being in the Common Hall.

"*Two Dozen of lardge trenchers.*"

These were purchased in 1631–2 for eightpence. In 1709 there were in the Master's Parlour "Two dozen Trenchers marked R. B." These are the initials of Robert Berry, gent., who became Master that year, and gave land at Dorking and several articles of furniture to the Hospital. They doubtless replaced the original set.

"*a black Letherene Jack.*"

This was bought with the great iron spitt.

1642 "P^{d} for a black Jacke to drawe bere in and for a great iron Spitt to rost the Meate for the house att theire gaudy daies 00 . 02 . 00."

With regard to its use, "to drawe bere in," it may be considered in conjunction with the following entry in the account for—

1631–2 "Paid for a Tubb to fetch beare in for ye feastes 00 . 01 . 06."

Great Chamber. (Over the Common Hall.)

"*Picture of my Lord our ffounder.*"

There is no record of its coming or from whom it came. Presumably it was in the Hospital before the Archbishop's death. It is referred to thus—

1642 "P^{d} for washing & making cleane of o^{r} founders picture 00 . 00 . 04."

and at a later date—

1684 "It^m to Mr Listere the Painter new Furbishing our Founders picture 00 . 05 . 00."

1740 "Apl 10. ffor Mending ye Bishopps Picter and Sr Nich^s Kemps 1 . 2 . 0."

Small sums were paid occasionally for "washing the pictures." An expert examined the pictures in the Hospital a few years since, and reported of the Founder's picture: "Having been several times restored, it has suffered somewhat in the process." It now hangs in the Presence Chamber.

"*lardg drawing Table.*"

"Drawing" denotes that when the centre board is lifted the two extensions can be drawn in or out. It still occupies its original position.

"*Court Cupbord.*"

This appears in no other inventory, and is lost.

"*one Dozen of Joynt Stooles.*"

There are now ten, some in their original place, some in the Common Hall. One or two may be later in date than 1633.

"*Sr Nicholas Kempes Picture.*"

Jasper Yardeley had written his inventory before the picture arrived. It came soon after, as appears by the half-yearly account—

1633–4 "Paid for bringing home Sr Nicholas Kempes picture given by Sr Maurice 00 . 00 . 04."

Jasper Yardley then added it to the inventory. It now hangs in the Presence Chamber.

"*One great chaire given by Mr Wither of Stoke.*"

This chair is referred to in the 1737–8 accounts thus—

"Mending ye Bishups Chair 0 . 0 . 8."

The inventories of 1778 and 1792 both refer to it as being in the Great Chamber, but in that of 1820 it is

mentioned as being in the "Presence Chamber," and it is stated to have been the "Archbishop's Chair." Mr. Wither, gent., was living in Stoke-next-Guildford in the first half of the 17th century. There is no record of the receipt of the chair, but it was certainly in the Hospital by 1643, when Henry Snelling died. The tradition that the Founder used it may be correct, but why Jasper Yardeley omitted it does not appear. It stands now in the Presence Chamber.

THE TWENTY CHAMBERS FOR THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

"*xx^tie halfe headed Bedsteds.*"

Eighteen only had been provided, then two were added, as appears in the account—

1630–1 "Paid to Goodman More for two bedsteeds to make up & aighteene Twenty at 6^s 00 . 12 . 00."

What became of some of these bedsteads is explained by the Master, in 1712—

"March ye 18th Leent to the Wido Killey on of the Beedsteds bee Longen to this hous of ye Lord Byshop by me Robart Berry Master."

Then he draws his pen through the entry as though to cancel it and another follows—

"Aperall 20th 1714 Mr Thomas Rowell have on mor Bedsted of my Lords. Wido Lileyes."

Another follows—

"Lente a beedsted to Simone Cokerell a poor man in the Looar Hosptall of my Lords."

Yet another—

"1715 Sptmbr 10th Lente to James Smallpes on of ye Lords Beedsteds."

These lendings point to the conversion of the manufactory building (now Archbishop Abbott's School) into an annexe to the adjacent poor house. Fortunately for the Hospital, there is no reason to think that the bedsteads were ever returned. The whole number of bedsteads have been replaced by new ones of iron.

Master's Lodging.

"*two bedds & two boulsters stuft wth good feathers.*"

In 1709, when the Hospital purchased a bedstead to place the bed and bolster upon, the fact was recorded in the inventory of that date, thus—

> "On [one] fether bed and fether Boulster in the greet Room in ye Bedsted and hee [*i.e.*, the bed and bolster] was Left by my Lord Bushopp but no hellen[1] nor bedsted till thes goods all was Bought."

What became of this bedstead cannot be stated with certainty. In 1737–8 the "Bishups bead" was provided with new "ticking," and 4*s.* was paid "ffor Driveing ye bead," which probably means a process of restoration. Wid. Pickett supplied (additional) "ffeathers" for 5*s.* 9*d.*, and "makeing ye Bead & Boulster" cost 1*s.* 6*d.*

Master's Parlour.

"*this lidger booke.*"

The ledger is a thick paper book with a vellum cover, 17 inches by 11, and contains the proceedings from the foundation until 1732. It is now in the Treasury.

"*the weeke booke.*"

Many entries similar to the following occur—

> 1631–2 "Paid for a quire of paper to make a weeke booke 00 . 00 . 04."

In this was recorded the details of the weekly pensions. When the half-yearly account had been made up in the ledger at Lady Day and Michaelmas, its work was done and not one has been preserved.

"*twoe boxes of goulde waights*"

One box would contain the scales, one the weights. Their purchase is thus recorded—

> 1631–2 "Paid for a paire of goulde waightes 00 . 2 . 06,"

[1] "hellen," cover or curtain. A.-S., *helan*=to conceal.

and again in—

1639–40 "for mending the beame of the gould waights, & for paper & inke 00 . 00 . 04."

These were needed for the weighing of gold coins.

"*remaines of paynted glasse, lead, & Tynn.*"

That these fragments, left over from the building of the Hospital, should be in the Master's Parlour, is due to the fact that there, and only there, are to be found shallow cupboards, concealed by the oak wainscot, well suited for the storage of such articles.

"ROOME NEXT THE PARLOR."

This room was the Master's "Hall" or Kitchen.

"*A good quantitie of leade all the Cuttinge that was when the Turretts were leaded.*"

The work of leading the Turretts had been done two years previously. In a bold, striking manner, Jasper Yardeley thus recorded the fact—

"1631 This yeare ye xi of August were the Turretts of this Hospitall began to be leaded and ye xxvith of ye same they were (God be thancked) fully fynished."

THE TREASURY. (Muniment Room.)

"*A little Table.*"

These notes are being written upon it.

"*Two greate Chests, one for ye Hospitall, the other for the Manufacture.*"

The chests are in their places. Both contain drawers. Some slight repair was done to them—

1685 "Itm to Mason the joiner mending the chests & drawers in the Treasury Chamber 00 . 01 . 00."

"*a Cabinet.*"

This stands in the Treasury still, but the boxes "in whch are the wriytings" have been transferred to the Great Chest.

"*The Charter of the house.*"

This, with the seal attached, is in a specially-made case in the Presence Chamber, where also the Charter box is kept.

"*the booke of Statutes.*"

This is a handsome manuscript of vellum, bound in whole calf, with brass corners and clasps, the Founder's Arms stamped in gold upon each cover. The Statutes are signed and sealed by the Founder. An entry relating to a copy of this book is as follows—

"1634 Aprill 29th Paid to Mr Dobson my Lo: Graces receavor for binding & stringing the booke of ye Statutes wch was delivered to my Lord Ach Laude by the Master of the Hospitall 00 . 03 . 00."

At the Restoration the Statutes were copied again—

1660-1. "It to Mr Derrick for writing out the Book of Statutes for my L: of Canterbury his use, and for a Book 2 . 01 . 00."

Neither Archbishop Laud's copy nor Juxon's is at Lambeth, but what is probably a third copy, dated 1770, is preserved there (MS. 1354.) Unfortunately, the Trinity Hospital Disbursements for 1770 are not written in detail, but as one item is to a bookseller—Nov., 1769, to Nov., 1770—

"Paid Mr Russell as pr Receipt 0 . 18 . 0"

—it appears probable that a third copy was made in 1770 and sent to Lambeth Palace.

"*The Comon Seale of brasse.*"

This is preserved in the Great Chest.

"*Two silver Boles, a greate & a lesse, Two silver Saults a greate & a lesse, & two dozen of silver Spoones, one lesse, the other greater.*"

In the inventory of 1709 this plate appears thus—

"One Large Silver Cup Dish for ye Men } to Drink out of
One Large Silver Cup Dish for ye Women } on feast Days.
Two Large Silver Salts & two Dozen of Silver Spoones."

The plate is enumerated again in 1749 with the additional information that one bowl contained about 2 quarts, the other about 1 quart. One salt is described as "very large," the other "less."

In 1764, Jan. 12, appears a lengthy memorandum:

> "Michael Wallis the Master, John Warwick the Vicemaster and Samuel Goodgroom the Senior Brother with the Consent and approbation of all the rest of the Bretheren ..... have sold the Old Plate belonging to the house (Except four Spoons) Viz^{t} Twenty Spoons One Bowl containing abont Two Quarts, One other Bowl containing about One Quart. One very Large Salt, and one lesser Salt, the Whole whereof weighed One Hundred fforty and One ounces and tenn penny weights and sold for five shillings and two pence an Ounce and came to Thirty Six pounds Eleven Shillings and one penny."

Some old coins were sold at the same time, and the whole amount realised was invested in Capital Bank Stock. The memorandum concludes as follows—

> "This Transaction was done on Mature Deliberation had by the Master and brethren they considering that this old Coine and Plate was a Dead Stock and brought in No Profit but being Vested in the Manner above would bring in an Annual profit to the house and the Capital at all times ready in case of any Emergency."

Signatures of the Brothers follow.

The transaction took place through Mr. Marter, and a copy of the bill, dated 1764, February 18th, is pinned into the book. John Murray gave receipt for the £36 : 11*s.* 1*d.* The four silver spoons are preserved in the Presence Chamber. They bear the hall-marks of (1) 1608–9, (2) 1624–5, (1) 1669–70. Three only, therefore, belong to the time of Mr. Jasper Yardeley.

"*A bell to ring to prayers.*"

In 1662—

> "William Eldridge of Chertsey was paid 25^{s} for changing the bell & 20^{s} 8^{d} for 15½ lb. more of mettle at 16^{d} ye pound."

Porter's Lodge.

This is on the west side of the north, or garden, entrance. The door was originally divided horizontally into two equal parts.

"*Two greate sheetes of leade.*"

Kept on hand for repairs, or left over when the turrets were finished.

"*A Spade, A shovell.*"

The shovel was bought in 1630 of Mr Crane and cost "00 . 01 . 01."

"*A beck.*"

This tool is in shape like a mattock. The chisel edge is straight with the handle. It is termed a mattock in—

"1655 It. for mending & new steeling the mattock 00 . 01 . 04."

"*a rake for a garden.*"

This garden rake occasioned the Master no little trouble. At his coming it was missing, and another had to be fitted up and put into use—

1630 "Paid to ye Smyth for puttinge of a pike on the rayke 00 . 00 . 04."

Then, the truth as to the proper rake leaked out, and the next half-year's account contains—

1630–1 "Paid to Derick for getting the garden rake out of the well y^t^ fell in before I came 00 . 00 . 06."

But the trouble was not ended. The next account contains—

1631 "Paid to Snelling for putting a pike on ye rayke 00 . 00 . 06."

"*two iron troles, two paringe Irons.*"

"Harry," at Snelling's the smith, made a paring iron for the garden in 1630, which cost "00 . 01 . 04." Its use was to trim turf.

"*some waynscot & ould lomber.*"

Like the lead and painted glass, this was spare material left when the building was finished.

"In the Gate"

"*3 ould formes.*"

This is the south or High Street entrance. The forms had quickly become "ould," being exposed to the weather. They had served but three years—

1630 "Paid to Tom Streete for makinge 3 formes for ye gate 00 . 00 . 07."

"THE COURT," where the two long ladders were, is the Quadrangle.

"THE GARDEN."

"*a round stone of marble.*"

This item is vague. A ponderous slab, to which the description might loosely be applied, forms a table top in the garden house, where it was placed, probably, in 1682. There is no record of its being brought to the Hospital.

The garden has its own tool-house under the double flight of stone steps. In it were the following tools—

"*a paire of shyeres.*"

In subsequent inventories, and in the accounts, as being subject to repair, this item is more frequently mentioned than any other.

"*a water pott of Tynn.*"

This water pot had been mended by the brasier in 1630 at the cost of sixpence, and the same year Snellinge the smith was paid fourpence "for latten for the bottom of ye pot." In the 1778 inventory the watering pot is in the "lower Kitchen," and it is "mark'd G. A."

"*One litle Ladder.*"

This is one of Henry Snelling's additions, when the Garden was more advanced. It came in—

1639 "P^d^ for a litle ladder to remaine as a standarde in ye garden to prune trees 00 . 00 . 06."

"THE COLE SELLAR."

"*A greate basket.*"

This is the basket which appears thus—

1633 "Paid for a bushell basket for coles 00 . 00 . 05."

And again—

1655 "I^t^ for a new Coal Basket & mending ye old 00 . 01 . 04."

"*a shovel of wood.*"

Such a shovel would be intended for removing snow from the leaded gutters, or for corn. The late Master, Mr. Richard Abbot, had stored corn in the Hospital, greatly offending the Founder thereby. This appears by the following postscript to a letter, dated 1629, written by the Archbishop's direction to the Master, his brother—

> "My lo^{d} is informed yo^{u} make his Hospitall a store house for Corne & is much displeased wth it, therfore yo^{u} must not suffer it."

An echo of this appears in the account thus—

> 1630 "Paid for a mop to wash ye roomes after the corne 00 . 00 . 06."

"*one Iron Wheelbarrow.*"

Its presence in the coal cellar is explained by the fact that the cellar is on a level with the garden. A new one was provided in—

> 1644 "Pay^{d} for a Newe Wheele Barrowe for the house 0 . 5 . 0."
>
> (End of Inventory.)

One item which might have appeared in the inventory, but did not, deserves mention, viz.:—

> 13 Mitre Badges of silver, worn on the Master's and Brothers' Gowns.

Of these, eight have survived. One of the eight being broken was discarded long ago, but not destroyed, and another was made in its place. It has now been restored. Two new ones were made, then three, as appears in the account for—

> 1745 "Apl. 12 Paid ffor 3 Mitter ye Lord Bisshops Armes 01 . 17 . 10."

Later in the same year—

> "Paid Mr. Medden for Mending a Mittre 6^{d}."

The Master's badge is modern, but a fragment of the original one is preserved, which shows that it was slightly larger than the Brothers' badges. There are thus fourteen in all at the present time.

HOGNEL MONEY AND HOGGLERS.

BY

UVEDALE LAMBERT.

IN the "Blechingley Churchwardens' Accounts for 1546-52," printed in Vol. IV, page 101, of the Society's *Collections*, and again in their last volume from another, and, as Mr. Craib says, "presumably a final copy," found among the Loseley MSS., occurs the entry—

> "Recevid of the Hognel money at the feast of the Nativitie." (Christmas 1545).

The New English Dictionary quotes this entry as obscure, and says "Hoggler" is of uncertain origin and meaning; so some other entries have been collected from churchwardens' accounts elsewhere in an attempt to find out the meaning.

At Hawkhurst, Kent, 1548-9, among the receipts was—

> "A bequest to the Hognell purse, 4/–." [1]

At Bolney, Sussex, 1537-8—

> "Resseved of the Hognel Wardayn at the Annuncyacion of ower lady yn the XXIX yere of King Henry VIII 30/8½d.
> whereof ys paid to the church wardayns for wex 4/–."

And again in 1540—

> "The cherchwardens has yn ther hans 16/2d and ½ lb of wex the whych they gatheryd for the hognel tym, that ys to say fro crystemas to candelsmas at the lep yere yn the XXXI yere of Henry the VIII." [2]

At Tintinhull (Somerset), in 1444, a receipt was—

> "de incremento de les hogeler ys lyght de Johanne Waryke nuper uno procuratorum inde 2/–."

[1] *Archæologia Cantiana*, V, 59. [2] *Sussex A. C.*, VI, 247-8.

So the Hogglers were evidently associated under a steward (*procurator*) to maintain a light.[1]

At Pilton (Somerset), similarly "Issabell Man for hokelyng lyghte 2*d.*" was a receipt in 1510, and the Hogglers formed one of the two guilds which maintained a light there. They did not, however, always apparently pay up, for at the end of that same year (1510), among a list of "The dettes that remayneth" (including 30/- for "3 key" [cows] and 8*d.* for "heyr of the key" and "Rynges," which, sometimes specified as wedding rings, were among the most frequent receipts of these "general dealer" parishes) appears "John Elyn for hokelyng a yere and a half," though no sum is entered against him.[2]

At Croscombe (Somerset) there are fuller entries. In 1476 "Comes the Hogglers and presents in of old and new 3/10*d.* and they received a yen [again] for a Stoke 2/-," and similar entries recur yearly.

But in 1482 "Hoglers went not this yere" and no money is entered; which Bp. Hobhouse explains, "*i.e.*, did not go in procession and revel, hence no collection."

In 1483 they atoned, for "Comes the hogelers and presente in clere 4/4*d.*" and so they continued to do with varying sums most years till 1531; while in many years occurs "delyvered to J. Phyllip for the hoggler stoke 2/8*d.*" (1512) or "J. Phyllps for the hoglers light 2/8*d.*" (1516), and so forth.[3]

In 1524 occurs a remarkable entry, which is headed (by the Editor apparently and not in the MS.) "Terms of sheep-lease." It is as follows:—

> "John Felyppes and Jone his wife 6 yows [ewes] and 3 ryngs of sylvere. The wych you scheppes [ewe sheep] beth delyvered unto Hew Morganne for the space of 7 yere the said Hew for to pay by the yere the sum of 2/- for to pay hit at the Countt day. If so be as eny of this scheppe doth dy or mynish, the said Hew pay for them 16d apesse, the scheppe to be of the age of 4 yere all of one age, the said Hew for to delyver at the 7 yere ende the scheppe or ells 8/-."

[1] Somerset Record Society, IV (1890), Churchwardens' Accounts of Croscombe, &c., ed. by Bp. Hobhouse, pp. 181 and 174.

[2] *Ib.*, 57, 58, 49.

[3] *Ib.*, 4, 5, &c.: 11, 12, 13, 31, 33, &c.

A memorandum comes below:—

> "Itm. Ther rest in the hands of Ed. Wynsor 6 sheppe, the wych thay be yows all, the sayd Edward for to pay for the same scheppe at all tymys 6/8d or ells the scheppe."[1]

So John Phyllips, obviously the same man who took money for the Hogglers' stock, was here renting the parish sheep; but, be it said in passing, that there is no indication that he did it *qua* Hoggler and not simply as Edward Windsor (*not* a royalty!) or any other parishioner might have done.

At Stogursey (Somerset) the largest income was derived from the Hogglers, the second item of receipt in each account being headed, with slight variation, "Venditio et incrementum forinsecum de la Hogeling," and the Hogeling was divided into Upland and Marshland.[2] This again looks extremely like "sheep to hire," and the Bishop himself comments that *Vend. et incr.* indicates "common stock on hill and moor in which the Church had rights, husbanded and made productive by a band of working men." But he declares Hogglers to be "the lowest class of labourers, including miners," and says the word is so used in Somerset to-day.[3]

At Minchinhampton (Gloucester) Hoglyng and Hoggelynge money was frequently paid in to the churchwardens between 1588 and 1592, the sums varying from as high as 13/4*d.* to 6/-[4]; while similar payments were received so late as 1612 at Cheddar (Somerset) and 1626 at Dursley (Gloucester).[5]

So Hogglers and Hoggling, as a custom, prevailed chiefly and lingered longest in the west, but it seems hard to dissociate the Hognel money of Blechingley, the Hognel purse of Hawkhurst, and the Hognel warden of Bolney (Kent, Surrey and Sussex instances), from these west-country Hogglers. Hognel and Hoggling seem too much alike in sound and circumstance, and if the

[1] Somerset Record Society, IV, (1890), Churchwardens' Accounts of Croscombe, &c., ed. by Bp. Hobhouse, p. 37.
[2] *Ib.*, 229. The Stogursey accounts are not given.
[3] *Ib.*, 230, 236. [4] *Archæologia*, XXXV, pp. 413, 424-5, 432.
[5] N. E. D., s.v. "Hoggling."

connection be allowed, the Bolney entry about the money gathered for the "hognel time, viz: Christmas to Candlemas" seems specially to help.

Christmas was a prolonged feast, a sort of school holidays, in old days. It was the deadest time of year, and Plough Monday, the first Monday after Twelfth day or Epiphany (January 6th) was supposed to mark the resumption of farm work. At Bolney in 1540 the Hognel gathering was actually prolonged till Candlemas (Purification, February 2nd), but the exact manner in which the duration is stated shows that this was exceptional—perhaps from so hard a frost that farm work was at a standstill. At any rate, it was clearly customary in Sussex for certain folk to gather money for pious uses at "Hognel time" or about the New Year. And in Somersetshire Hogglers were "the lowest class of labourers, including miners," as Bishop Hobhouse puts it; while Hoggling, to this day, means in that county the idle but not unprofitable job of picking over the refuse from mining works for the sake of the ore to be found, and is also contemptuously used for any clumsy, awkward work. Further, in Pembrokeshire, Hoggling was defined so late as 1888 as the begging of alms at New Year's tide, when "lime burners go round to beg of the farmers who employ them."[1] The modern Hoggler, no doubt, begs for his own behoof; but the mediæval Hoggler, in times when religious observances were an everyday part of men's lives, begged, not wholly for himself, but partly for the maintenance of his parish church; where the Hogglers' light burning perpetually before an altar or saint's statue bore witness to their humble efforts to turn all they did to the glory of God.

With the Reformation and the disappearance of the Hogglers' light, the practice of Hoggling would die out in most places, or, being divorced from any religious use, would come to be looked down on as a cadger's occupation, to be followed only by the idlest and clumsiest of

[1] *Dialect Dictionary*, s.v. "Hoggle, Hoggler"; *cf. Antiquary*, XXV, 25.

workmen. It is interesting to find that "Hogan-store" is an obsolete west country word for a customary parish fund from which Hognor bread, Hogner food, Hoggener's money was provided;[1] and this seems to bind the west country Hoggler's guild to the home counties' Hognel purse.

As for the derivation of the word, it is difficult to avoid connecting it with the Scottish and north country Hogmanay, or New Year's Eve, and its attendant customs. N. E. D. says that Hogmanay corresponds exactly to the old French *Aguillanneuf*, of which the dialect variations are many, and include:—In Normandy, *hoguignettes*, *hoguinané;* and in Spanish (before 1600), *aguilande* (now *aguinaldo*), meaning "handsel" or "Christmas-box," or "New Year's Gift." Cotgrave, in 1611, derived this word from "*auguy l'an neuf*," or new year to the mistletoe, and Brand quotes a French song beginning with the word "*Aguilaneuf*," which is personified as the master who "*mettera le pot au feu*," the verse ending with the petition,

> "*Donnez nous, ma boune Dame,*
> *Donnez nous Aguilaneuf.*"[2]

Hognell has been said to be a corruption of Hogmanay, as the Rev. Joseph Dale suggested, in 1853,[3] and Hogmanay has had many fine derivations suggested (including ἁγία μήνη or Holy month!); but as the word seems actually not to occur until late in the 17th century, it seems more likely it is itself a northern corruption of the old south country Hognel and Hogglers. Whether these words can possibly link back to Romano-British days and Druidical rites around the sacred mistletoe may well be doubted; and another parallel word is just possibly found in Agenhine or Hogenhyne. Ducanage explains this as "*famulus domesticus*," or household inmates, and quotes the laws of Edward the Confessor, "twa night gest thrid night agenhine," meaning that after so long a stay the host

[1] *Dialect Dictionary*, s.v. "Hoganstore" in Supplement.
[2] Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, I, 350–3 (ed. 1813).
[3] *Sussex A.C.*, VI, 248, note.

became responsible for the guest as a man of his own house (*hogh*, house; and *hine*, servant). In the earliest days nearly all "hinds" lived in their master's house. Later as the community grew and separate houses became more numerous the hinds would come round to their employer's door at Christmastide or New Year, calling on him for good cheer and gifts as being "his own men"; and so the custom would be handed down the ages as a perquisite of the poorest class of labourers calling as Hoghenhynes for Hognel money. This suggestion rather breaks the links with the old French *aguillanneuf* and the Spanish *aguilando*, but Cotgrave's picturesque mistletoe derivation is now looked on as "popular etymology." The Norman form *Hoguinané*, in Guernsey *Hoginono*, does not seem so far off, but the derivation must be left for what it is worth, exposed to the "*putide conjecit*" criticism of the reader.

At least, it sounds more possible than the idea that Hoggling money was "a customary payment made by sheep farmers for hoglings or hoggets, *i.e.*, sheep of the second year,"[1] which boldly assumes that Hogling is a synonym of Hogget. Hog or Hogget is a common term for a two-year old sheep not yet shorn, widely used from Yorkshire to Sussex, and the form Hoggerel is also found, but Hoggling is apocryphal and seems to have been invented purposely to explain Hoggling money, of which Hognel looks like an older form.[2]

But if guesses may be admitted, and if the form Hogmanay only originated in the late-17th century in Scotland, where so many French words were then in use, is it possible that Hog, being shortened from Hognel or Hoggling, the mysterious "manay" is simply "monnaie," and the cry meant "Give us hognel small change"—hogpence? So Norfolk farm labourers still shout for "largess" in the harvest field, or ask a stranger

[1] Mr. John Bruce, in *Archæologia*, XXXV (1853), 413, adopted by Mr. Roberts in his *Social History of the Southern Counties* (1856), 225.

[2] But, of course, the sheep derivation may pray in aid John Phillipps and his hired ewes, and the "sale and increase" of Stogursey.

to give them "largess" to pay his footing as a trespasser; and there is no doubt that word comes down from knightly days, when lists were set and heralds cried "A largesse" for the common folk.

However that may be, Hognel and Hoggling seem to be much older forms than the far more famous Hogmanay, and deserve to have some more skilled hand set to unravel their story.

[I remain satisfied that my note on "Hognel Money," Vol. XXIX, p. 26, is substantially correct, and that the fund was originally derived from the farming out of the parish sheep. The Somersetshire entries appear to me decisive.—Ed.]

A LIST OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SURREY.

COMPILED BY

MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. XXIX, page 139.)

LINGFIELD.

The brasses to the Cobham family were repaired and the missing portions restored in 1865–6 under the supervision of the late Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A. For an account of the monuments and of the Sterborough branch of the family see the *Collections*, II, 115, 224, III, 354, and V, 186.

I. *Effigy* [*of Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, and first wife of Sir Reginald de Cobham, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough*, 1375], *partially restored, inscription and shields lost. On floor of north chapel.*

A large full-length effigy, 67½ inches in height, of the Lady Elizabeth, full face, with her head resting on two tasselled cushions. She wears the nebule or reticulated head-dress with the ends of the hair falling on the shoulders and rolled in balls, a close-fitting kirtle with tight sleeves buttoned underneath, a sideless cote-hardi edged and flounced with fur, and a mantle fastened across the breast with a short cord passing through two round brooches. Her feet, which are small and pointed, rest upon a dog with a collar of bells. This is the earliest brass to a lady in the county and the only one showing this form of costume. The cushions and hair, except one small piece of the latter on

the right-hand side, are restorations, for which evidence was found from the indent on the stone. There is no record either of the inscription or of the shields.

The brass, in its original slab, 94 by 39 inches, is on the floor of the north chapel. It is illustrated in the *Rev. H. Haines' Manual of Mon. Brasses*, p. clxix (hair conjecturally restored) and *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, II, 127 (ditto and erroneously attributed to Isabel Cobham of Gatwick (No. X)). The brass is not noted either by Aubrey or Manning and Bray.

Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, widow of Fulk le Strange, Lord Strange of Blackmere, and afterwards of John, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, was the first wife of Sir Reginald de Cobham, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough (No. II). From the inquisition taken after her death it appears she died 7 August, 1375, and that she held for her life the manor of Wrokwardine, Salop, with remainder to the heirs of John le Strange of Blakemere; also that she held for her life the manor of Broughton, Wilts., and (conjointly with John de Ferrers, her late husband) the manors of Teynton and Bicknore, Gloucestershire; and that Robert de Ferrers was son and heir of the said Elizabeth and John. It is also stated that Reginald Cobham, chivaler, was her husband. The late Mr. J. G. Waller was the first to assign the brass to the Lady Elizabeth, and to point out its resemblance to the one in Cobham church, Kent, to Maud, the wife of Sir Thomas Cobham of Roundall, who died in 1380. As regards the figure, the one is a complete counterpart of the other, and probably came from the same workshop.

II. *Effigy of Sir Reginald de Cobham, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough*, 1403, *in armour, two shields and marginal inscription; partially restored. On high tomb in north chapel.*

This fine figure, 68¼ inches in height, is an interesting example of the transition from the camail period to complete plate. Except for the camail and various gussets of mail at the joints, the figure is in complete plate armour.

Sir Reginald is represented full face, with moustaches, his head resting on his helm, which bears the Cobham crest, *a saracen's head wreathed round the temples.* He wears an acutely-pointed bascinet, encircled with a jewelled orle, and attached to the camail by laces, which are clearly shown on each side of the face.

His body armour consists of a breastplate to which is attached a short skirt of taces, shoulder-pieces of overlapping plates, moderate sized elbow-pieces, and the usual brassarts and vambraces on the arms. The gauntlets have rounded cuffs with gadlings or spikes on the knuckles, and over the body armour is worn a close-fitting jupon, the fringed edges of which appear at the armpits and below the taces. The legs are covered with thigh- and shin-pieces of plate, and the knee-pieces have plates above and below. The feet, which rest on a collared hound, are encased in long pointed sollerets composed of overlapping plates, and have large rowel spurs buckled over the insteps. Gussets of mail appear at the armpits, knees, and insteps. Encircling the hips is a richly-worked horizontal bawdrick supporting the sword and dagger, the scabbards of both being also richly decorated. On each side of the figure is a shield of arms, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches, the dexter bearing Cobham of Sterborough, (*Gu.*), *on a chevron* (*or*) *three estoiles* (*sa.*), and the sinister, Cobham impaling Maltravers, (*Gu.*), *a fret* (*or*), the arms of his second wife.

The whole is enclosed by a marginal inscription, 82 by 31 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in ten Latin verses in raised black letter with ornamental devices between the words:

De Sterresburgh domin' de Cobham sic Reginaldus
Hic iacet hic ualidus miles fuit ut leopardus
[Sagax in guerris satis audax oñibz] horis
In cuntis terris famam predauit honoris
Dapsilis in mensis formosus moregerosus
Largus in expensis imperteritus generosus
Et quando placuit messie qd' morcretur
Expirans obiit in celis glorificetur
mille quadringeno [terno Julii numeres tres]
migrabit celo sit sibi hera quies. Amen. Pater noster.

The words in brackets are a restoration, as are also the crest, the two shields, the hilt of the dagger, the pommel, a portion of the handle and the end of the quillon of the sword. The brass, in its original slab of Purbeck marble, 95 by 39 inches, rubbed down and re-polished, lies on a high tomb with quatrefoil panelling against the north wall of the north chapel. Originally it was on the south side at the head of his father's monument, but the date of its removal is unknown. Aubrey (III, 57) refers to it vaguely as "in the north ile of the chancel." Illustrations of the brass may be found in the *Rev. C. Boutell's Mon. Brasses and Slabs*, 60 (eff. only); *Brayley and Britton's Hist. of Surrey*, IV, 167 (poor, before restoration); *The Builder*, LIX, 462, Dec. 13, 1890; *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, II, 140 (from Brayley and Britton); and *J. G. and L. A. B. Wallers' Series of Mon. Brasses*, pt. VI (before restoration).

Sir Reginald de Cobham, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough, eldest son of Sir Reginald, the first Baron, by Joan, daughter of Thomas de Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, born in 1348, was one of the foremost men of his day. He was frequently summoned to Parliament and distinguished himself in the French Wars. In 1387 he was appointed one of the fourteen commissioners to undertake the government of the kingdom, for which, being condemned in the Parliament held at Shrewsbury in 1397, he was obliged to quit the realm. Taking refuge in Brittany, he met with Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, and returned with him in 1399. Shakespeare, Richard II, Act 2, Scene I, refers to their meeting and its results, when the Earl of Northumberland reports to the Lords:

"I have from Port le Blanc,
A bay in Brittany, received intelligence
That Harry Hereford, Reignold Lord Cobham,
. . . . . .
All these, well furnished by the Duke of Bretagne,
With eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due expedience,
And shortly mean to touch our northern shore."

Sir Reginald was twice married, firstly to Elizabeth Stafford (No. I), by whom he had no issue, and secondly to Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Maltravers and granddaughter of John, Lord Maltravers, and widow of Sir John Arundel, Lord Arundel. He died 6 July, 1403, being succeeded by his eldest son Sir Reginald, the founder of the college at Lingfield. By will (Lambeth, *Reg. Arundel*, I, 203, printed in full, *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, II, 183), dated 8 September, 1400, and proved 13 July, 1403, he desires to be buried in the parish church of Lingfield behind the head of my very honourable lord and father. His widow, who did not long survive him, was buried in the priory church of Lewes with her first husband.

III. *Effigy of John Hadresham*, 1417, *in armour, foot inscription and two shields of arms. On floor of north chapel.*

John Hadresham is represented by a full-length effigy, 32 inches in height, in complete plate armour, with his feet resting on a lion. He wears moustaches and is armed in a slightly-pointed bascinet with cheek-pieces, a gorget of plate, shoulder-pieces of overlapping plates with roundels protecting the armpits, fan-shaped elbow-pieces, gauntlets with round cuffs, breastplate, and skirt of taces finishing with a fringe of mail. The thighs and shins are protected by the usual plates, the knee-pieces are small with narrow plates above and below, and the feet are encased in long pointed sollerets with rowel spurs buckled over the insteps. A plain narrow belt crossing the taces diagonally supports the sword on the left side, whilst on the right is the dagger, the hilt and pommel lost, but with no attachment visible.

Below the figure is a four-line inscription in black letter, on a plate, $12\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 inches:

Hic iacet Johēs Hadreshm̄ qui
obiit in festo Aplōr' Symonis
& Jude Anno dn̄i Millō. CCCC°.
xvii°. cui' aīe ppicietur dē Amē.

JOHN HADRESHAM,
1417.
LINGFIELD, SURREY.

(One-tenth full size.)

Above the head and below the inscription are shields of arms, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, both alike, bearing Hadresham, . . . *a fess* . . . *between three leopards' faces in chief and three fishes haurient in base* (*or*). In the lower shield the leopard's face on the dexter side is a restoration. The brass, in its original slab, 71 by 23 inches, is on the floor of the north chapel. Mr. Waller (*Surrey Arch. Colls.*, V, 198) says, "originally this monument was an altar tomb, and attached to the wall of the north aisle, for, upon raising it from the floor to place it where it now is, in the north chapel, a moulding was found upon three sides of the slab, the other side (the north) being arranged to enter into the wall." There is a good engraving of the brass in the *Rev. C. Boutell's Series of Mon. Brasses.*

John Hadresham died on the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude (October 28), 1417. The family appear to have held property in Lingfield, and a John Hadresham, possibly this man, represented the county in various Parliaments between 1378 and 1399.

IV. *Effigy of Dame Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper, and* [*first*] *wife of Sir Reginald Cobham of Sterborough*, 1420, *under canopy with banner of arms above, four shields of*

arms, and marginal inscription with the symbols of the evangelists at the corners; partially restored. On floor of north chapel.

A neat and well-engraved brass. The restored portions are the head of the lady, the banner and shields of arms, the bases of the canopy, the symbols of SS. Matthew, Mark, and John, and the words "Dña Eleonora" in the inscription. Dame Eleanor is represented full face, wearing the horned head-dress with richly-ornamented side cauls and large veil covering the forehead and falling upon the shoulders, a close-fitting kirtle with tight sleeves, and a mantle lined with fur and held in position by a short cord passing through two circular brooches. As a rule, the cord has long tasselled ends, as at Kingston and Leigh, but in this case a short ornamental chain takes its place. At her feet are two small dogs with collars of bells. The canopy, which, as at Beddington (No. II, 1432), is square-headed, is composed of a cusped arch supporting an entablature of pierced quatrefoils with battlements above. The spandrels of the arch are filled with tracery, and the band above ornamented with roses. The side shafts are buttressed and divided into three niches, each with a crocketted finial. From the battlement rises a banner charged with the arms of Cobham of Sterborough impaling Colepeper. Above and below the canopy are shields of arms, the upper dexter bearing Cobham of Sterborough, (*Gu.*), *on a chevron* (*or*) *three estoiles* (*sa.*), the upper sinister Colepeper, (*Arg.*), *a bend engrailed* (*gu.*). The lower dexter is blank as no authority could be found for its charge, and the lower sinister bears . . . *a fess between two chevrons* . . ., possibly for Fitzwalter.

A marginal inscription in black letter with the symbols of the evangelists at the corners encloses the whole:

(*St. John*) Hic iacet Dña Eleonora (*St. Matthew*) quondam uxor Raginaldi Cobhm̄ Militis filia Thome Colepeper Militis que obiit (*St. Mark*) quinto die mens' Nouembris (*St. Luke*) Anno dn̄i Millimo CCCCo XXo cuius anime ꝑpicietur deus Amen.

The effigy is 40 inches in height, the canopy measures 49¼ by 19¼, the banner 8 by 5, and its pole 15 in length, the shields 5¾ by 4¾, and the marginal inscription 86 by 30½ by 1½ inches. The brass, in its original slab, 91 by 35 inches, is on the floor of the north chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (III, 58) and by Manning and Bray (II, 359). It is illustrated, before restoration, in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, II, 146, and from the same block in *Trans. St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, III, 191. Mr. Waller (*Surrey Arch. Colls.*, V, 193) says, "the colouring of this brass can yet be made out. It is red, green, and black, disposed in the architectural members of the canopy."

Dame Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Bayhall, in the parish of Pembury, Kent, by Eleanor, daughter of Nicholas Green, of Exton, Rutland, was the first wife of Sir Reginald Cobham. She died 5 November, 1420. Sir Reginald subsequently married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William, Lord Bardolf. He died in 1446, and is commemorated by a fine high tomb in the chancel bearing the effigies of himself and his widow.

V. *Half-effigy of Katherine Stoket in mantle, undated, c.* 1420, *and inscription. On floor of north chapel.*

A small half-effigy, 6 inches in height, representing Katherine Stoket in veil head-dress, kirtle with cuffs reaching half-way up the hands, close-fitting overgown with tight sleeves, and mantle held in position by a narrow cord across the breasts.

Below is a one-line inscription in black letter on a narrow fillet 12¼ by 1½ inches:

Orate pro aĩa Katerine Stoket

The brass, in its original stone, 21½ by 21½ inches, is on the floor of the north chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (III, 50) and Manning and Bray (II, 357). It is illustrated in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, II, 129, and from the same block in *Trans. St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*,

III, 190 ; the head only in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XVI, 51. Katherine Stoket appears to have been principal chamber-woman to the Lady Joan Berkeley, wife of Sir Reginald de Cobham, first Baron Cobham of Sterborough, who died in 1369, and is several times mentioned in her will. She is to receive for her advancement 20 marks, or, in case she has been advanced, then 10 marks. To the two principal damsels and to Katherine Stoket, or to her who shall for the time being be my principal chamber-woman, my three best furred mantles. Also to the two damsels and to Katherine Stoket, or to those persons

KATHERINE STOKET, *c.* 1420. LINGFIELD, SURREY.

(One-fourth full size.)

who at the time of death shall be the damsels and chamber-woman, a coffer with all the attire for my head. An Eleanor Stoket, possibly a sister, has a bequest of 40*s.* if still in the testator's service. The Stokets were an Oxted family, where there is still a manor known by their name.

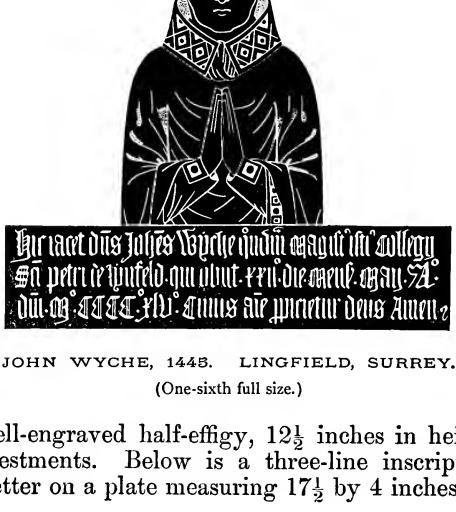
Nearly adjoining the little brass to Katherine Stoket is a stone, 17½ by 17½ inches, bearing indents for a similar figure, 7½ inches in height, and an inscription plate 12½ by 3½ inches. The indents are now filled by blank plates. It probably commemorated another servitor of the family.

VI. *Effigy of a priest, c.* 1440, *in mass vestments, mutilated and nearly effaced, inscription lost. On floor of chancel, under the choir stalls.*

Full-length effigy of a priest in mass vestments, nearly effaced, the head, right foot and inscription lost. In its present mutilated condition the figure is 14½ inches in height.

The brass is in its original stone on the floor of the chancel, but under the choir stalls in 1915. It has been attributed to John Acton, the first master of the college at Lingfield founded by Sir Reginald Cobham in 1431, but for this attribution there is no evidence.

VII. *Half-effigy of John Wyche,* [*second*] *master of the college,* 1445, *in mass vestments, and inscription. On floor of chancel.*



JOHN WYCHE, 1445. LINGFIELD, SURREY.
(One-sixth full size.)

A well-engraved half-effigy, 12½ inches in height, in mass vestments. Below is a three-line inscription in black letter on a plate measuring 17½ by 4 inches:

Hic iacet dns Johēs Wyche q°ndm̄ Magist' isti' Collegii Sc̄i petri de Lyngfeld qui obiit xxii° die Mens' Maii A° dn̄i M° CCCC° xlv° Cuius aī̄e ppicietur deus Amen.

The brass, in its original stone, 63 by 26½ inches, is on the chancel floor, on the south side near the vestry door. Aubrey (III, 61) and Manning and Bray (II, 360) note it as in the south aisle.

John Wyche was the second master of the college, and died 22 May, 1445.

A LADY, *c.* 1450. LINGFIELD, SURREY

(One-fourth full size.)

VIII. *Effigy of a maiden lady with flowing hair, c.* 1450, *foot inscription lost. On floor of chancel.*

Small full-length effigy, 14¼ inches in height, representing a maiden lady with long flowing hair bound round the forehead by a narrow fillet ornamented with three metal bosses. She wears a kirtle with tight sleeves, and a high-waisted over-gown with V-shaped opening in front edged with fur, and with full sleeves also fur-edged. An ornamented girdle encircles the waist, and round her neck is a chain with pendant. At her feet is a small dog with collar of bells. (*See* p. 71.)

The indent for the lost inscription measures 11½ by 3½ inches. The brass, in its original stone, 60 by 23 inches, is on the floor of the chancel, on the south side. Not noted by Aubrey.

The head of the lady is illustrated in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XVI, 51. Other examples of maiden ladies with long flowing hair occur at Barnes, 1508, and Blechingley, *c.* 1470, respectively illustrated in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XXV, 50 and 78, and at Shere, *c.* 1520.

IX. *Half-effigy of James Veldon, a priest of the college,* 1458, *in mass vestments, and inscription. On floor of chancel.*

Small half-effigy, 6¼ inches in height, in mass vestments, with a two-line inscription in black letter on a plate measuring 13¼ by 2½ inches:

Hic iacet dñs Jacobus Veldon q^{o}ndā presbit' isti' collegii qi obiit xxix^{o} die Maii A^{o} dñi M^{o}CCCC^{o}lviii Cui' aīe ppiciet' de' amē

The brass, in its original slab, 16½ by 17 inches, is now on the floor of the chancel on the south side. Noted by Aubrey (III, 61) and by Manning and Bray (II, 358) as in the south aisle.

James Veldon, a priest of the college, died 29 May, 1458.

JAMES VELDON, 1458. LINGFIELD, SURREY.
(One-fourth full size.)

X. *Inscription. Effigy lost, now replaced by a blank plate of brass. Isabel, wife of Reginald Cobham, esq., of Gatwick*, 1460. *On floor of north chapel.*

The indent for the effigy, now filled by a blank plate of brass, shows the figure of a lady, 35 inches in height, wearing a mitred head-dress. Below is a two-line inscription in black letter on a plate measuring 24 by 3 inches:

Hic iacet Isabella Cobham nup uxor Reginaldi Cobhā de Gatewyck Armig' que obiit ii die Aprilis A° dñi M°CCCCC°lx° Cui' aīe ppiciet' de ame

The brass, in its original stone, 76 by 37 inches, is on the floor of the north chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (III, 50), the figure then lost, and by Manning and Bray (II, 357).

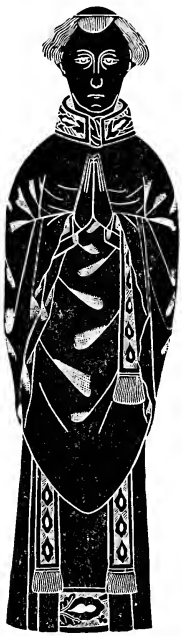
Isabel, wife of Reginald Cobham, of Gatwick, died 2 April, 1460.

XI. *Effigy of John Swetecok, [fourth] master of the college*, 1469, *in mass vestments, feet lost, and foot inscription. On floor of chancel.*

Full-length effigy, 25 inches in height without the feet, in mass vestments, with stiff upright amice and plain

chasuble. The amice, maniple, stole, &c., decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments. Below is a two-line inscription in black letter, on a plate measuring $20\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches:

Orate p aīa Johīs Swetecok nup Mri istius Collegii qui obiit xix die Maii Aº dñi Millimo CCCCº lxºix Cui' aīe ppicietur deus Amen



JOHN SWETECOK, 1469. LINGFIELD, SURREY.
(One-sixth full size.)

The brass, in its original stone, 43 by 20 inches, is on the chancel floor between the stalls. Noted by Aubrey (III, 60) and Manning and Bray (II, 358), in whose time

it was loose. It is illustrated in the *Rev. C. Boutell's Series of Monumental Brasses.*

John Swetecok was the fourth master of the college, and died 19 May, 1469.

XII. *Effigy of John Knoyll, [sixth] master of the college, 1503, in mass vestments, with mouth scroll and foot inscription. A representation of the Trinity lost. On floor of chancel.*

Full-length effigy, 19¼ inches in height, in mass vestments, the amice, orphreys of the chasuble, &c.,

Here lyth maystr John knoyll sumtyme maystr of this colegy which maystr John decessid the xj day of July the yere of our lord thousand cccccc xj on whose sowll Jhu have mercy amen

JOHN KNOYLL, 1503. LINGFIELD, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

ornamented with a lozenge pattern. From the mouth is a scroll, 8 by 1½ inches, inscribed,

Scta trinitas un' de' miserere nobis,

the centre portion of which is a restoration.[1] Below the figure, on a plate measuring 19¾ by 4½ inches, is a four-line inscription in black letter:

Here lyth Master John Knoyll sumtyme Master of this coleg which Master John decessid the iiji day of July the yere of oure lord thoussand CCCCC iii on whose soull Jhu haue mercy amen.

The brass, in its original stone, 52 by 34 inches, the surface much perished, is on the floor of the chancel on the north side. For many years it was hidden under the choir stalls, but was again exposed to view in 1915. Noted by Aubrey (III, 60) and Manning and Bray (II, 358). Aubrey says, "above his head is drawn the Trinity, sc., God the Father, Christ on the cross before him, and the Dove for the Holy Ghost over them both." The indent for this has perished.

John Knoyll was the sixth master, admitted 12 Dec., 1491, died 4 July, 1503.

Lost Brasses.

(1). *Inscription. Joan, daughter of John Symond and wife of William Gainsford, esq.*, 1453.

Aubrey (III, 61), "on another stone is the following inscription":

"Hic jacet Johanna nuper uxor Willielmi Gainsford armigeri filia Johannis Symond et Margarete uxoris ejus filie Johannis Gobyon armigeri que quidem Johanna obiit iii die Junii A° dni MCCCCLIII cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

[1] An old rubbing in the writer's possession, dated 1848, shows the scroll complete, but broken into three pieces. Another, undated, shows the centre piece missing.

Manning and Bray (II, 358), "not found in 1808."

(2). Aubrey (III, 60), "in the chancel another monument of purbeck marble and brass, [a person in priestly habit], but the inscription is lost." Possibly No. VI.

(3). Aubrey (III, 61), "below the steps lies buried another priest, under a marble gravestone, but the inscription is lost."

(4). Manning and Bray (II, 358), "in the nave (west of the high tomb) is a small female figure in brass; her hands joined, her mantle fastened by two roses on her breast. The inscription is lost." Possibly an erroneous description of No. VIII.

MERSTHAM.

Nos. I, III, and IV suffered severely at a "restoration" of the church in 1860, when they were removed from their original slabs, which were destroyed, and then simply relaid on the paving stones of the chancel. In the case of No. IV, the man and his wife were divorced; the man, together with the inscription placed lengthways beside him, was attached to a stone on the north side, whilst his wife was placed on another stone on the south side. Several pieces disappeared at the same time, namely, a portion of the inscription and a shield belonging to No. IV, also two shields belonging to No. III. Fortunately the three shields have been recovered; they were found hidden behind a stone effigy when it was moved into its present position in 1896. Unfortunately, however, the shield belonging to No. IV has been relaid in the slab of No. II, and the two belonging to No. III have been placed on the wall of the north chapel. In 1911 No. V was removed from its original slab, the missing figure of Peter Best, in swaddling clothes, renewed, and the whole relaid on a white marble slab attached to the wall of the south aisle.

I. *Effigies of John Ballard*, 1463, *in civil dress, and wife Margaret, with foot inscription, relaid. On floor of chancel.*

Small full-length effigies, the man 14½ and the woman 13½ inches in height, both full face.

John Ballard is represented clean shaven, with short hair, standing on a grass-covered mound. He wears the civil gown, with moderate sized sleeves, edged and lined with fur, tight hose, and boots laced up the sides. The

JOHN BALLARD, 1463, and WIFE MARGARET. MERSTHAM, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

close sleeves of an under-dress appear at the wrists, and a plain girdle encircles the waist. His wife wears a small horned head-dress with veil reaching to the shoulders, a high-waisted gown with close sleeves, edged with fur at the neck and wrists, and with a plain girdle round the waist. The close-fitting sleeves of the kirtle appear at the wrists. In both figures the hands are very clumsily drawn.

Below is a two-line inscription in black letter, on a plate measuring 18½ by 2½ inches:

Hic iacent Johēs Ballard qui obiit xxi° die Marcii Anno dñi Millmo . CCCC . lxiij° Et Margareta ux' ei' q°r' aiabz ppicīet' de' amē

Relaid on the paving stones in the centre of the chancel. Noted by Aubrey (IV, 235) as "on the south side of the altar," and by Manning and Bray (II, 262) as "within the rails of the communion table, partly covered by them."

II. *Effigies of Isabel, daughter of Nicholas James, mayor and alderman of London,* 1472, *and Anne, daughter of John Prophete, gent., wives of John Elmebrygge, a group of seven daughters belonging to the first wife, three mouth scrolls, foot inscription, and one shield of arms. The effigy of John Elmebrygge, esq.,* 1473, *in civil dress, a group of four sons belonging to the first wife, and three shields lost. On a high tomb in the north chapel.*

The indent for the lost figure of John Elmebrygge, esq., 17½ inches in height, shows him to have been in civil dress. From the mouth is a scroll, still in place, bearing the words Sancta Trinitas.

His two wives, each 17 inches in height, are exactly alike. Both wear the mitred head-dress, kirtle, high-waisted over-gown, open above the waist, trimmed and edged with fur, the sleeves close and of uniform width with large fur cuffs. Round the waist is a broad ornamented girdle. From the mouth of the first is a scroll inscribed Unus Deus, and from the second one bearing Miserere Nobis. The scrolls vary in length, the man's and the first wife's are 7¾ by 1, and the second wife's only 6½ by 1 inches.

Below the figures is a four-line inscription in black letter, on a plate measuring 21 by 3½ inches:

Hic iacēt Johēs Elmebrygge armiger qui obiit viii° die ffebruarii A° dñi M° CCCC° lxiii° Et

Esabella uxor eius que fuit filia Nichī Jamys quondā Maioris Et Alderman london que

Obiit bii° die Septembris A° dñi M° CCCC° lxxii° et anna uxor ei' que fuit filia Johis prophete

Gentilman que obiit A° dni M° CCCC° quorū animabus ppicietur Deus.

Below the first wife is an indent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for a group of sons, probably four in number.[1] A group of seven daughters, 5 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, still remains; all are alike, wearing small butterfly head-dresses and close-fitting gowns open at the neck. This group is illustrated in *R. F. D. Palgrave's Handbook to Reigate, &c.*, 1860, p. 127.

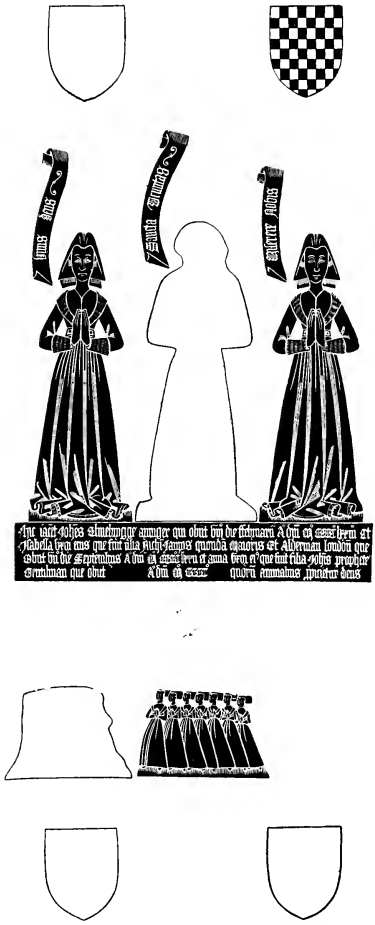
At the four corners of the slab were shields of arms, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but only one, the upper sinister, remains; it bears Elmebrygge, *Chequy* (*arg.*) *and* (*sa.*).

The brass is on a high tomb under an arch in the north wall of the north chapel, the front panelled with quatrefoils enclosing shields now blank. The top slab or table of the tomb, which is of Sussex marble, measures 77 by 27 inches. Noted by Aubrey (IV, 233), the figure of John Elmebrygge then lost; also by Manning and Bray (II, 263).

The Elmebrygge or Ellingbridge family—the name is spelled in a variety of ways—originally came from Elmbridge, in the parish of Dodderhill, Worcestershire. John Elmebrygge, who died 8 February, 1473–4, was twice married, firstly to Isabel, daughter of Nicholas James, alderman and, according to the inscription, mayor of London,[2] by whom he had a large family.

[1] Aubrey (IV, 233) says eleven sons, but this is probably an error, as there does not seem to be room for so many in the indent. He is probably confusing the total number of children, viz., four sons and seven daughters. His reading of the scrolls is also very inaccurate; he turns "Unus Deus" into "Sancta Anna," and "Miserere Nobis" into "Mater Salvatoris."

[2] Nicholas James never was mayor; he was sheriff in 1423. In his will (P. C. C., 18 *Luffenham*), dated 24 April, 1432, and proved in 1433, he is described as citizen and ironmonger of London, and desires to be buried in the church of St. Botolph, adjoining Billingsgate, where the bodies of his sons lie buried, before the pulpit of the said church. Mentions his wife Joan and his daughters Isabel and Anne, then unmarried.



JOHN ELMEBRYGGE, 1473, and WIVES ISABEL, 1472, and ANNE. MERSTHAM, SURREY.

(One-ninth full size.)

She died 7 September, 1472. His second wife was Anne, daughter of John Prophete, gent., and widow of Ralph St. Leger, of Ulcombe, Kent, who died 11 November, 1470.[1] She afterwards married Sir William Peche, of Lullingstone, whom she also survived.[2] Some time about 1472 or 1473 the manor of Albury, in Merstham, was conveyed to John Elmebrygge, who settled it upon his second wife, Anne, who is described as daughter of John Prophete and widow of Ralph St. Leger. One of his sons, Thomas, who died in 1497, and one of his daughters, Joan, who married Henry Burton and died in 1524, have brasses at Carshalton, and the armed figure at Beddington to Roger Elmebrygge, 1437, may have been his brother. He appears to have been succeeded at Merstham by his grandson Thomas (No. IV).

III. *Effigy of John Newdegate, esq., lord of the manor of Harefield, Middlesex*, 1498, *in armour with livery collar, foot inscription, and two shields of arms. The effigy and inscription on floor of chancel, the shields on wall of north chapel.*

A curious and badly-proportioned effigy, 17¾ inches in height, representing John Newdegate in armour, his head resting on a helmet and his feet on a small mound. He is bareheaded with long flowing hair, and with bare hands, and wears a livery collar without pendant, possibly of SS., once inlaid, but no detail now remains. His armour consists of a standard or collar of mail, plain breastplate, shoulder-pieces differing in shape, the left or bridle arm having an upright ridge, elbow-pieces of uniform size ornamented with rosettes, a narrow skirt of taces divided into small plates, and a short skirt of mail over which are buckled four small tuiles, two in front and two at the side. The legs have the usual thigh- and shin-pieces, the knee-pieces have plates above, below,

[1] There is a good brass at Ulcombe to Ralph St. Leger and his wife Anne. It is reproduced in *W. D. Belcher's Kentish Brasses*, II, p. 139.

[2] Sir William Pecche died in 1487, and has a brass at Lullingstone, reproduced in *Belcher*, I, p. 75.

and at the sides, and the feet are encased in broad round-toed sabbatons, with rowel spurs screwed into the heels. Gussets of mail appear at the insteps and at the right armpit. The sword is placed perpendicularly on the left, whilst the dagger is in an horizontal position behind the body on the right side, but there is no belt nor any visible means of attachment for either.

JOHN NEWDEGATE, Esq., 1498. MERSTHAM, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

Below is a three-line inscription in black letter, on a plate measuring $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches:

Hic iacet Johēs Newdegate Armiger nup dn̄s de herfeld
in com̄ Midd' q̄ obiit xxi° die mens' ffebruarii A° dn̄i M
cccclxxxxviii° t A° regni reg' henr' vii° xiiii° cui' aīe ꝑpiciet' de'

An old rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, taken when the brass was in its original slab, shows the ring, now lost, at the bottom of the helmet, and also proves that the two shields now on the wall of the north chapel were originally at the head of the slab. They are also mentioned as in this position by J. G. Nichols in his memoir on the Newdegate family in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, VI, 236. The dexter bears the arms of Newdegate, (*Gu.*), *three lions' gambs erect and erased* (*arg.*), and the sinister those of Swanland, (*Gu.*), *three swans* (*arg.*), *on a canton* (*arg.*) *a chevron* (*gu.*) *within a bordure engrailed* (*sa.*). The arms in the canton are those of Bachesworth, whose heiress married Simon Swanland. The Swanland coat and the Harefield property came into the possession of the family through the marriage of Sir John Newdegate with Joan, sister and co-heir of William Swanland. The shields measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches.

The effigy and inscription have been relaid on the paving stones of the chancel. The two shields, as before mentioned, are now on the wall of the north chapel. Aubrey (IV, 232) notes the brass as "within the altar rails and partly covered by them." Manning and Bray (II, 262) say, "shield of arms gone," probably only covered by the rails.

How John Newdegate, who was the head of the Harefield branch of the family, came to be buried at Merstham is a matter for conjecture. It is possible that he died here whilst either going to or returning from a visit to his relatives at Newdegate.

IV. *Effigies of Thomas Elmerugge alias Elyngbrigge, esq., son and heir of Thomas Elmerugge*, 1507, *in armour, and wife Joan, foot inscription mutilated, and one shield of arms* (*now under No.* II). *Two groups of children and three shields lost. On floor of chancel.*

Full-length effigies, badly proportioned and of a common type, slightly turned towards one another. Thomas Elmerugge is bareheaded with long hair and

THOMAS ELMERUGGE, Esq., 1507, and WIFE JOAN.
MERSTHAM, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

with bare hands. He is armed in a collar of mail, breastplate, shoulder-pieces of similar size except that the left has an upright ridge, small elbow-pieces, a short skirt of taces, and a long skirt of mail over which are buckled three pointed tuiles. The knee-pieces are large with pointed plates above and below, and the sabbatons are broad and round-toed without spurs. Gussets of mail appear at the insteps and armpits, and the sword hangs diagonally behind the body from a plain, narrow belt. The feet rest on a small mound. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress with plain lappets, and a close-fitting gown with tight sleeves ending in large fur cuffs. Round the waist is buckled a broad ornamented girdle with long pendant and terminating in a metal tag from which hangs an open-work ornament shaped like a flower.

Below is a two-line inscription in black letter, the beginning and end now missing, but the former supplied from an old rubbing and the latter from Aubrey:

[Hic iacent Thoms Elmerugg]e armiger alias dict' Thoms Elyngbrigge filius et heres Thome Elmer[ugge et]

[Johanna uxor ei' qui quidem] Thomas obiit xxbii die marcii A° dni M°V°VIII quorū aiabus ppicietur d[eus amen]

Originally there were either three or four shields of arms, but only one remains, the lower dexter, bearing Elmerugge or Elyngbrigge, *Chequy* (*arg.*) *and* (*sa.*) impaling *Lozengy . . . and . . ., on a chief . . . a saltire . . . charged with five bezants.* This shield, now unfortunately relaid in the slab of No. II, is shown in position on an old rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. Manning and Bray (II, 263) record "three plates of arms (one lost)," apparently all alike.

The male effigy is 27½ inches in height, the female 26½. The inscription plate measures in its present condition 23½ by 3, but when perfect about 35, and the shield 6 by 5 inches. The brass is now fixed to the paving-stones of the chancel, but the man is divorced from his wife; he, together with the inscription which is placed lengthways beside him, is on the north side, whilst she

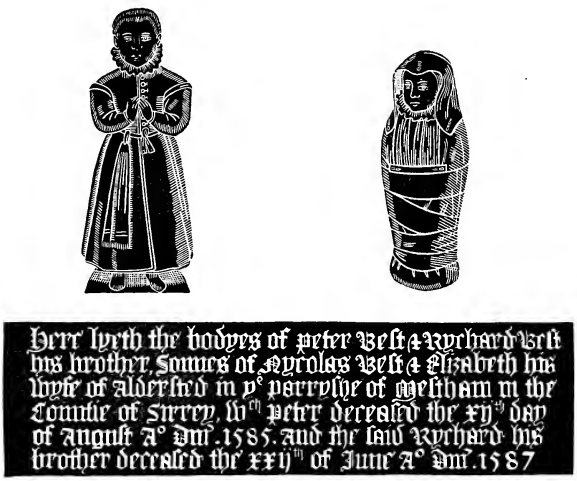
is on the south. It was originally on the floor of the north chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (IV, 234), who says "underneath are six children, three boys and three girls," and by Manning and Bray (II, 263), in whose time the end of the inscription was missing.

Thomas Elmerugge, son and heir of Thomas Elmerugge, of Carshalton, appears to have succeeded his grandfather (No. II) at Merstham, and died 27 March, 1507. He married Joan, apparently from the arms a lady of the family of Overton, by whom he had six children, all of whom, with the exception of a daughter Anne, died young. By will (P. C. C., 22 *Adeane*), dated 26 March, 1507, and proved 23 April following, he desires to be buried "in the north chauncell w^th^in the church of Merysham afore the pictur of Mary Magdalen," and leaves his estates to his wife. The estates eventually passed to the Dannet family through the marriage of Anne, his daughter and heir, with Sir John Dannet, of Dannet Hall, Leicestershire. Dame Anne died 17 March, 1577, and was buried at Merstham. From a sentence on the will (Lambeth, *Register Warham*, 15) it appears that Joan had married into the Ashby family, as the sentence states that Joan Elmerugge alias Assheby is the relict and executrix, and that Gerard Danet, esq., is guardian of Anne Elmerugge the daughter and heir. For this note I am indebted to Mr. J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A.

V. *Effigies of Peter*, 1585, *in swaddling clothes* (*stolen about* 1845, *renewed in* 1911), *and Richard*, 1587, *in ordinary dress, sons of Nicholas and Elizabeth Best, with inscription, relaid. Now on wall of south aisle.*

Two small and interesting figures of children. Peter, 8 inches in height, is a good example of a child in swaddling clothes, with hood, small ruff and plaited bib, the pins fastening the hood and bib being clearly shown. This costume indicates that the child died during its infancy. Sometimes a child was swathed in its chrisom, and was itself termed a chrisom until it was a month old; if it died before it reached that age, its chrisom

served as its shroud. Richard, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, appears in the ordinary dress of a child of this period, wearing a small ruff and a close-sleeved gown fastened round the waist by a narrow girdle, to which is tied a large handkerchief.



PETER, 1585, and RICHARD BEST, 1587.
MERSTHAM, SURREY.

(One-fifth full size.)

Below is a six-line inscription in black letter, on a plate measuring $18\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches:

> Here lyeth the bodyes of Peter Best & Rychard Best his brother, Sonnes of Nycolas Best & Elizabeth his wyfe of Aldersted in ye parryshe of Mestham in the Countie of Surrey, wch Peter deceased the xiith day of August Ao Dni. 1585. And the said Rychard his brother deceased the xxiith of June Ao Dni. 1587.

The little figure of Peter was stolen about the year 1845, but fortunately rubbings are in existence, and

from one in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries the accompanying illustration has been prepared. In the year 1911 the figure was renewed by Dr. Edwin Freshfield, who also had the brass removed from its original stone and remounted on a marble slab, 20 by 24 inches, fixed to the wall of the south aisle with the following inscription cut on the slab:

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY
EDWIN FRESHFIELD, ESQ., LL.D., OF THE MINT, CHIPSTEAD.
A.D. 1911.
WHO ALSO REPLACED THE STOLEN BRASS IN THE CHRISOM ROBE.

The original stone, 50 by 26 inches, still remains on the floor of the south chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (IV, 231) and by Manning and Bray (II, 263). The two figures are illustrated in the *Rev. H. Haines' Manual of Mon. Brasses*, p. ccxix, and from the same blocks in *G. Clinch's English Costume*, p. 135.

Peter and Richard were sons of Nicholas and Elizabeth Best, of Alderstead, in Merstham. The parish register records the baptism of Peter on 3 July, and his burial on 12 August, 1585. Richard was baptised 6 August, 1586, but there is no entry of his burial. According to the inscription, he died 22 June, 1587.

MERTON.

Lost Brass.

(1) *Inscription. Katherine, wife of William Lok, mercer, of London*, 1537.

Aubrey (I, 224), "in the chancel, on a brass plate in a marble gravestone, is this inscription":

"Pray for the soule of Kateryn Lok sumtyme the wife of William Lok mercer of London who decessed the xiii of October Anno xv^{c} xxxvii On whose soule Jhesu have mercy Amen."

Manning and Bray (I, 261), "now lost."

MICKLEHAM.

I. *Effigies of William Wyddowsoun, citizen and mercer of London, patron of the church, in civil dress, and wife Joan,* 1513, *kneeling, with mouth scrolls, foot inscription, and arms of the Mercers' Company. A representation of the Trinity and two shields lost. On the back of a high tomb in the north chapel.*

A neat and well-engraved brass showing the two figures kneeling at prayer desks on which are open books. John Wyddowsoun is represented clean shaven and with long hair, wearing an embroidered tunic reaching to the knees, and a gown, open in front, edged with fur, and with deep full sleeves also edged with fur and having openings or slits half-way up the arms, over the right shoulder is thrown the hood with its long scarf reaching to the ground and once inlaid in colour, a late instance of the use of this appendage. To the girdle is attached a large pouch, and from his mouth is a scroll inscribed in raised black letter, Dñe deus miserere sup animabꝫ. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress, the front lappet of which has been once inlaid in colour, and a close-fitting gown edged with fur at the bottom and with tight sleeves ending in fur cuffs. Round the hips is an ornamented girdle fastened by two large round buckles from which hangs a chain terminating in a metal pomander. A rosary also hangs from the girdle, and rings are shown on the first and third fingers of the right hand. From her mouth is a scroll inscribed Ihs xps miserere sup animabꝫ.

Below is a three-line inscription in raised black letter:

Here lyth the body of Wyllyam Wyddowsoun Cytezein & Mercer of London & of ye parych chyrch of

Mekyllham late patorne & allsoo here lythe ye body of Jone hys wyfe the wych dysseseyd the

xxvii day of Septebyr the 6th yere of Kyng hary the viii on whoys soullys god haue merey amē.

Between the figures is a shield bearing the arms of the Mercers' Company, (*Gu.*), *a demi-virgin couped below the shoulders, issuing from clouds all ppr., vested and crowned* (*or*), *her long flowing hair wreathed with roses, all within a bordure of clouds ppr.* A representation of the Trinity

WILLIAM WYDDOWSOUN and WIFE JOAN, 1513.
MICKLEHAM, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

above and between the figures, and two shields below the inscription are lost. The indents are now filled in with plaster.

The effigies are $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the inscription plate measures 27 by $3\frac{1}{4}$, the scrolls $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 1, the shield

5 by 4, and the indent for the Trinity 7 by 5 inches. The brass is fixed to the back panel of a high tomb in the north chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (II, 291) and by Manning and Bray (II, 659). It is illustrated in *P. F. Robinson's Mickleham Church*, 1824, and the figure of the lady only in the *Rev. H. Haines' Manual of Mon. Brasses*, p. ccxli.

The Wyddowsoun family first appear at Mickleham in 1449, when Richard Horton, gent., enfeoffed John Wyddowsoun, citizen of London, and Isabel his wife and their heirs of all his lands and tenements in Mickleham called the manor of Mikelam alias Frydeles, with the advowson of the church. In 1492 William Wyddowsoun presented to the church, but nothing more appears to be known of him.

Casement.

(A) On the floor of the cross passage of the nave is a much-worn slab, 80 by 30 inches, now placed north and south, showing an indent for a fine floriated cross rising from three steps. The length of the cross is 68 inches, the width of the head 15, of the stem 1, and of the lowermost step 3 inches. Date late-14th or early-15th century. Robinson, pl. 8, shows the slab on the chancel floor, and in pl. 9 on the nave floor. It was probably shifted during the restoration in 1824, and may have commemorated an early rector.

Lost Brass.

(1). *Inscription and three Latin verses. John Stydolf, esq.*, 1576.

Aubrey (II, 292), "on a plate of brass, upon a gravestone, at the entrance into the chancel, is the following inscription":

"Here lyeth buried under this stone the body of John Stydolf, esqr., which deceased the 8th day of May in the yere of our lord a thousand five hundred seventy syx."

"Inveni portum, spes et fortuna valete
Nil mihi vobiscum, ludite nunc alios
Quocunque ingrederitur sequitur mors corporis umbram."

Manning and Bray (II, 659), "now lost, a shield of arms remains, viz., a chevron between 3 . . . . . impaling Or, a chief 2 lions passant, and below Or, a cross vert." The Stydolf arms were *Quarterly of six*, I and VI. *Arg., on a chief sa. two wolves' heads erased or*, for Stydolf. II. *Gu., two lions passant or*, for Darkenoll. III. *Arg., a chevron az. between three eagles displayed sa.*, for Wimbledon. IV. *Barry of six ermine and gu.*, for Hussey. V. *Or, a cross vert*, for Hussey.

MITCHAM.

Lost Brasses.

Church rebuilt in 1821. Manning and Bray (II, 503), "all gone."

(1). *Effigy and inscription. Joan, wife of John Roche, seneschal to Queen Katherine, wife of Henry V*, 1430, *and daughter Joan.*

Aubrey (II, 145), "in the middle ile, under the figure of a woman, in brass, is this inscription":

"Hic jacet Johan: Roche quondam ux: Johannis Roche sanfri dne Katharine regine Anglie ꝛ Johan: filia ejusdem que obierunt in festo sancte Cecilie Virginis An: dni MCCCCXXX quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen."

The word given by Aubrey as "sanfri" is possibly an error for a contraction of "senescalli."

(2). *Inscription* (*effigies lost*). *Richard Illingworth and wife Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Stalbroke*, 1487.

Aubrey (II, 144), "in a north ile, on a tomb, have been the figures of two persons in brass, now lost, the inscription thus":

"Orate pro animabus Rici Illyngworth et Alicie uxor: ejus filie Thome Stallroke milit: que quidem Alicia obiit XIX die Julii Anno dni millimo CCCCLXXXVII° Quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen."

Harl. MS. 1397, fol. 43, and Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 156, give a trick of a shield of arms, Illingworth, *Quarterly*, I and IV. *Arg., a cross flory gu. between three escallops sa.* II and III. *Sa., a fess between three mullets arg.*, impaling Stalbroke. *Az., a bend nebuly gu. and or between two storks' (or lapwings') heads erased arg.*

Thomas Stalbroke, sheriff of London in 1467, was knighted 20 May, 1471, by the King on his return from the battle of Tewkesbury.

Richard Illingworth by will (P. C. C., 6 *Fetiplace*), dated 24 November, 1511, proved 20 February, 1511-12, bequeaths his body to be buried in the chapel of Our Lady on the north side in the parish church of Mitcham. Mentions his son William and his daughter Blanch.

(3). *Inscription* (*effigy lost*). *Ralph Illingworth, esq.*, 1572, *had two wives, Alice and Ellen.*

Aubrey (II, 144), "in the same [north] ile, under the figure of another person (now lost from the gravestone) is this inscription":

"Here lyeth buryed the body of Raphe Yllyngworthe esquyer who decessed the laste daye of June in the yere of our lorde god a thousand fyve hundryth threscore and twelve, whiche had two wyfes Allice and Ellin."

Harlean MS. 5830, fol. 20, and Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 156, give a trick of a shield of arms, Illingworth, *Quarterly*, I and IV. (*Arg.*), *a fess flory* (*gu.*) *between three escallops* (*sa.*). II and III. (*Sa.*), *a fess between three mullets* (*arg.*).

(4). *Inscription and shield. John Hedge, grocer, of London, son of Henry Hedge.*

Aubrey (II, 146), "at the entrance into the bellfry, on a brass plate with these arms, a chevron gules, is this inscription":

"John Heege, groc: of London, the sonn of Harry Heege."

The arms were no doubt those of the Grocers' Company, (*Arg.*), *a chevron* (*gu.*) *between nine cloves* (*sa.*).

EAST MOLESEY (St. Mary).

Church rebuilt in 1864–5.

Inscription and shield of arms. Anthony Standen, gent., third son of Edmond Standen, esq., cupbearer to the King of Scotland, sometime Lord Darnley, father to King James now of England, and sworn servant to his majesty, 1611, *aged* 71; *his widow, Elizabeth, placed the brass. Now on wall of nave.*

Inscription, 19¼ by 9 inches, in twelve lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH ANTHONIE STANDEN GENT: THIRD SONE OF EDMOND
STANDEN ESQ: WCH ANTHONIE WAS CVPBEARER TO YE KING OF SCOTLND
SOMETYME LO: DARLEY, FATHER TO KING IAMES NOW OF ENGLAND

AND ALSO SWORNE SERVANT TO HIS MA^{TIE} WHO AFTER MVCH EXPERI-
ENCE OF Y^{E} VARIOVS STATE OF HVMANE THINGS, MARYING, BEQVEATH'D
HIMSELFE TO A PRIVATE & QVIET LIFE, WHERE NOT WTH STANDING, EVER-
MORE ENDEVORING (ALTTHOVGH WTH HIS OWNE COST) TO MAKE PEACE
BETWEENE THOSE THAT WERE ATT DEBATE, PROMOTING Y^{E} POORE
MANS CAVSE OFTEN WTH HIS OWNE EXPENCE, AND FVLL OF OTHER
PIOVS WORKES, DEP'TED THIS LIFE THE 10TH OF MARCH. 1611. IN THE
71. YEARE OF HIS AGE. THIS STONE ELIZABETH HIS WIDDOWE HATH PLACED FOR A REMEMBRANCE OF HIM.

Above, on a rectangular plate, 7 by 6 inches, is a shield enclosed within an ornamental border and charged with the arms of Standen, (*Arg.*), *on a chief indented* (*az.*) *a lion passant* (*or*) *; in fess point a mullet . . . for difference.*

Noted by Aubrey (I, 257) and Manning and Bray (I, 477*) as on the floor in the middle aisle. The plates are now fastened on the wall at the east end of the nave on the north side.

WEST MOLESEY.

Church, except tower, rebuilt in 1843.

Inscription, achievement, and shield of arms. Thomas Brende, esq., of West Molesey, 1598, *aged* 81, *and wives, Margery,* 1564, *by whom he had four sons and six daughters, and Mercy,* 1597, *by whom he had four sons and four daughters, but only one son and five daughters living at his death. On floor of chancel.*

Inscription in eight lines in Roman capitals, on a plate measuring 25 by 7¾ inches:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF THOMAS BRENDE of WESTMOLSEY
ESQVIRE . WHO HAD BY HIS TWO WIVES EIGHTEENE CHILDREN VI-
DELICET BY MARGERIE HIS FIRST WIFE FOVRE SONES & SIX DAVGHTERS
WHO DYED THE SECOND OF IVNE 1564 . BY MERCIE HIS LAST WIFE
HE HAD FOVRE SONNES AND FOWER DAVGHTERS SHE LEFT HER LIFE THE
XIII OF APRIL 1597 . AND LYETH HERE BVRIED HE LIVED THE AGE OF
FOVRESCORE AND ONE YERES AND DEP'TED THIS WORLDE THE XXI OF
SEPTEMBER 1598 AND LEFT ONE SONE & FIVE DAVGHTERS AT HIS DEATH.

The achievement, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bears the arms and crest of Brende, (*Or*), *a chevron between three dexter hands couped* (*sa.*). Crest, *out of a coronet* (*or*), *a cockatrice's head* (*gu.*) *between two wings* (*arg.*), with the usual helmet and mantling. The arms and crest were granted to Thomas Brende in 1591. The shield, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$, bears Brende impaling (*Sa.*), *on a chevron between three hinds* (*arg.*) *as many annulets* (*of the field*), for Collett.

Noted by Aubrey (III, 105) as "in the chancel, within the altar rails." Also by Manning and Bray (II, 784). The brass is still in its original stone, 54 by 30 inches, but has been shifted westwards, outside the rails.

By will (P. C. C., 30 *Kidd*), dated 15 June, 1597, Thomas Brende, gent., of West Molesey, gives his body to be buried in such place as it shall please God to take him to his mercy. Bequeaths to his son Nicholas a great salt with a cover all gilt, twelve spoons of silver with "wreedends" acorn fashion, two cushions of gold with tassels of gold, and "my ring of gold that I wear with my name graven in the same." Mentions his daughters, Anne, Judith, Mercy, Katherine Seares, and Mary Mayland. Also his brother, Thomas Brende, and

his nephews, Francis Brende and Ralph Bauldwin. His daughter Anne is appointed executrix, and his two sons-in-law, George Seares and John Bodley, and his cousin, John Bodley, overseers. A codicil adds: "I have stricken out my son to be one of my executors, in consideration that he did marry without my knowledge or consent." However, on 8 May, 1599, commission issued to Nicholas Brend, son of the deceased, to administer, &c., in accordance with the above will, the executrix named renouncing. On 21 May, 1606, a further commission issued to Sir Sigismund Zinzan, Knt., and Dame Margaret Zinzan, *alias* Brende, his wife, late relict of the said Nicholas Brende, deceased, to administer the goods, &c., by him left unadministered, during the minority and to the use of Matthew, John, Jane, Mary, and Francis Brend, children of the said Nicholas. Finally, on 26 June, 1621, commission issued to the abovesaid Jane Brend, the last commission having expired by the coming of age of the said Jane.

The son Nicholas Brende married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Plumer, Knt., and died in 1601. In his will (P. C. C., 82 *Woodhall*), dated 10 October and proved 6 November, 1601, he mentions his wife Margaret, who is appointed executrix, his son John, his daughters Jane, Mercy and Frances, all under sixteen, and his sisters, Katherine Saires and Mary Maylande, widow. Sir Matthew Browne, of Betchworth, and John Bodley, of Streatham, overseers. His widow afterwards married Sir Sigismund Zinzan.

Lost Brasses.

(1). *Effigies of a man and his wife in shrouds, c.* 1510, *known from an extant rubbing. Another wife, children, representation of the Trinity, and inscription gone.*

In the collection of the Society of Antiquaries is an old rubbing of two figures in shrouds, endorsed "chancel, West Molesey." The larger figure, 19 inches in height,

represents a man, full face, wrapped in a shroud, open at the head and feet, and knotted at the top and bottom. The smaller figure, also similarly shrouded, 16½ inches in height without the top knot of the shroud which is gone, is that of a woman with long flowing hair and well-developed breasts. She stands on the left side of the man and is turned to the right so as to face him. Haines, in his *Manual of Mon. Brasses* (1861), p. 203, mentions the two figures as "loose at the clerk's house"; since then they have disappeared and all trace of them is completely lost.

MAN AND WIFE IN SHROUDS, *c.* 1510. Formerly at WEST MOLESEY, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

Fortunately Manning and Bray (II, Adds. and Corrs., 808) have preserved an account of the brass, which, except for the inscription, appears to have been perfect in their time. They say, "just without the rails is a flat stone, on which remain the following brasses: four small male, six female, figures, with an appearance of having been more; in the middle a small figure of an old man in a gown reaching to his feet, a long beard, seated in an armed chair. Below, three small whole-length females, hands joined in prayer; on the hands of two are upright caps like fans."

From this account it may be assumed that the "four small male, six female, figures," &c., represented the children of the man and his two wives, and that they were attired in ordinary dress. The "small figure of an

old man," &c., was a representation of the Trinity. Of the "three small whole-length females, on the heads of two are upright caps like fans," the two with "caps like fans" are the figures of the man and his first wife in shrouds, as shown on the rubbing, and the third figure was that of his second wife and widow, who was shown in ordinary dress, as Manning and Bray expressly state that only two of the figures have "upright caps like fans," by which they mean the top knots of the shrouds. Unfortunately the stone has now gone.

At Stone, Bucks., William Gurney, 1472, is represented in a shroud, whilst his widow Agnes is in ordinary dress, and at Newington-next-Hythe, Kent, is a similar brass to Thomas Chilton, 1501, and his widow Thomasin.

(2). *Inscription. John Farrington, son of Richard Farrington yeoman, born at Dauley Court, Harlington, Middlesex, died* 1605, *aged* 23. *Once on floor of nave.*

From a rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries.

Inscription, 19½ by 5 inches, in five lines in Roman text:

> Here lyeth the body of Iohn Farrington, sonne of Richard Farrington yeoman, borne at Harlington at Dauley court in the countye of Midlesex, who deceased the fifth day of August in the yeare of our Lord God 1605 and in the 23rd yeare of his age.

Noted by Aubrey (III, 106) and Manning and Bray (II, 784) as in the middle aisle.

In P. C. C., 77 *Hayes*, is a nuncupative will of a John Farringdon, of West Molesey, yeoman, but dated 5 November, 1605, in which he leaves to Thomas Newman "twentye tegge," and to his sister Agnes Newman twenty ewes, to his father-in-law Arthur Lake £20, and the residue to his mother Elizabeth Lake. Admon. granted 14 November, 1605, to Elizabeth Lake als Farrington the mother.

MORDEN.

All the inscriptions are on the floor of the chancel, where they were noted by Aubrey (II, 133–9) and by Manning and Bray (II, 488–9). No. II is within the altar rails, and Nos. V, VI and VII are on one stone, now partially covered by a pew and by hot water pipes.

I. *Inscription. Jane, daughter of Anthony Duffield, citizen and mercer of London, and wife of George Garth, gent.*, 1609, *aged* 40, *left six sons and eight daughters.*

Inscription, $20\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in five lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH IANE, ONE OF THE DAVGHTERS OF
ANTHONY DVFFELD CITTIZEN & MERCER OF
LONDON, Y^{E} WIFE OF GEORGE GARTH GENT: TO WHŌ
SHE LEFTE 6 SONNES & 8 DAVGHTERS & DIED
THE 8 OF MAII 1609 IN Y^{E} 40TH YEARE OF HER AGE.

Jane, daughter of Anthony Duffield, was the wife of George Garth, of Morden, second son of Richard Garth, one of the six clerks of the petty bag, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Dixon, of London, goldsmith. George Garth died 19 April, 1627, aged 70, and was buried in the chancel.

II. *Inscription. Robert Garthe, esq.*, 1613.

Inscription, $16\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in three lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
ROBERT GARTHE ESQVIER, WHO
DYED THE XXVTH OF APRILL 1613.

Robert, eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Garth, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Benjamin Tichborne, and died without issue.

III. *Inscription. Ann, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Hicks*, 1623, *aged* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *years.*

Inscription, $14\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in five lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANN
THE DAVGHTER OF THOMAS & ELLEN
HICKS, WHO DYED THE 29TH DAYE
OF OCTOBER 1623 BEING OF YE
ADGE OF 3 & A HALFE YEARS OLD.

IV. *Inscription. Dorothy, wife of Richard Garth, esq.*, 1628, *aged* 30.

Inscription, 18 by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in five lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
DOROTHY WIFE OF RICHARD
GARTH ESQVIER WHO DIED
THE 14TH DAY OF IVNE 1628 IN
THE 30TH YEARE OF HER AGE.

Dorothy, daughter of —— Styles, was the wife of Richard, eldest son of George and Jane Garth. She died 14 June, 1628, aged 30, and her husband 23 November, 1639, aged 44.

V. *Inscription. Thomas Hicks, merchant and citizen of London*, 1634, *aged* 63; *Ellen, his wife, interred* 1667, *subsequently added.*

Inscription, about 24 by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in five lines in Roman capitals; another line added later:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
THOMAS HICKS MERCHANT &
CITIZEN OF LONDON WHO DYED
THE 29TH OF IVNE IN YE 63D YEARE
OF HIS AGE ANNO DNI 1634.

ELLEN HIS WIFE WAS ALSOE HERE INTERRED OCT: 4TH 1667.

Thomas Hicks, citizen and merchant of London, who died 29 June, 1634, married Ellen, daughter of George and Jane Garth. His widow subsequently married William Booth, rector of Morden (No. VI).

VI. *Inscription and shield of arms. William Booth, first rector*, 1670, *aged* 75.

Inscription, about 24 by 12 inches, in eight lines in Roman capitals:

HIC IACET ETIAM CORPVS GVLIELMI BOOTH
(HELENÆ SVPER ASCRIPTÆ MARITI 2D) QVI
PRIMVS FVIT RECTOR HVIVS ECCLESIÆ IN QVA
FIDELIS VERBI ET SACRAMENTORV̄ DISPENS-
ATORIS OFFICIO FVNGEBATVR AC FRVEBATVR
PER SPACIVM 47 AN̄ORV̄ ET ALIQVID AMPLIVS
OBIIT 21 FEBR: ANNO DN̄I 1670.
ÆTATIS 75.

Above is a shield, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches, bearing the arms of Booth, (*Arg.*), *three boars' heads erect and erased* (*sa.*).

William Booth, who was presented to the living by Richard Garth, is termed first rector in the inscription, that is he was first rector after the Reformation. About the year 1300 the living was appropriated by the Abbey of Westminster, and at the dissolution granted with the manor. In 1631 Richard Garth endowed the vicarage with the great tithes and 14 acres of glebe, from which time it has been deemed a rectory.

VII. *Inscription. Edward Booth, rector*, 1682, *aged* 59.

Inscription, about 18 by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in six lines in Roman text:

> HIC JACET ETIAM CORPUS EDWARDI
> BOOTH RECTORIS HUJUS ECLESIÆ, QUI
> OFFICIO MINISTERII FIDELITER FUNGEBA-
> TUR AC FRUEBATUR PER SPATIUM XI ANNO-
> RUM OBIIT DECIMO DIE SEPTEMBRIS,
> ANNO DN̄I 1682 ET ETAT: SUÆ 59.

Son of No. VI, presented to the living on the death of his father by George Garth.

NOTES.

[*Under this heading the Editor will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to discoveries and other matters of interest to the history and archæology of the County. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to the Castle Arch, Guildford.*]

Abinger Registers.

Churchyard Fencing, and Lease of Ground for a Pew.

The Abinger Registers date from 1559—in the *Victoria County History* an unfortunate misprint says 1599—but the first forty-four years are a copy from an older book, now lost, made in the handwriting of Edward Griffith, the rector, instituted in 1603, and buried in 1637. In the same hand, at the end of the book, is a Table of the part to be taken by the several properties in the parish in fencing the churchyard. A similar apportionment exists at Ockley, made in 1628. This was printed by Mr. Bax in our *Collections*, Vol. X, p. 24. The Abinger arrangement was made in Elizabeth's reign, and must have been copied by Mr. Griffith from the old book. In it appear the names of Emery Dalton, who was buried at Abinger in 1585, and of William Burchett, who was buried in 1593. There may have been other persons of the two names, but it is probable that the list dates from before 1585, and no doubt after 1559. Against the earlier names of persons and properties a later hand has written in other personal names, clearly the inhabitants, rather after 1678. The determining name is "Widdow Kerrell, the Clerk's widdow." Kerrell, the parish clerk, was buried in 1678. As "Widdow Caryll" was buried in 1683, it is probable that these names were written in before that year. They are here distinguished by italic type. The local names can generally be identified with present names of farms and land.

The second extract here given, from the end of the book, bears its own date, 1654, and purpose upon it. A lease of land in the church for 1,000 years, for building a pew, is not usual, and, I speak subject to correction, doubtfully legal. The pew has vanished, and the peppercorn rent also. Thomas Hussey, of London, was buried at Shiere, his real parish, in 1655. Peter Hussey, his son, of "Linkhorne Inn" (Lincoln's Inn), had acquired a third part of the Manor of Sutton in Shiere in 1646 (*V. C. H.*, III, 116), and Thomas, his father, is said to have acquired the whole. At any rate, Peter Hussey lived at Sutton in Shiere, and was visited by John Evelyn. He died in 1684. The manor house of Sutton has long been pulled down; it stood near the bottom of Sutton Lane, and marks of its gardens survive. Though it was a stiff pull up hill from it to Abinger Church, that church was

nearer to them than their parish church of Shiere. Stephen Geree, the minister, was the Puritan incumbent put in 1646, *vice* Nathaniel Durant, who only a year before had succeeded Antony Smith, deprived as scandalous; Smith's "scandalous" conduct was preaching rather vehemently against the Parliament. Stephen Geree conformed in 1662, he had been episcopally ordained originally,[1] and died as rector in 1665. He is not, therefore, the Stephen Geree to whose widow letters of administration were granted in 1685 (*Surrey Arch. Collections*, IX, pt. ii, 240). Four illiterate witnesses append their marks.

Henry Spooner, the churchwarden, may have been the son of Mr. Henry Spooner, who left a benefaction to the parish in 1624, and the same as, or father of, the Mr. Henry Spooner who is entered in the revised fencing list, 1678-1683.

The Enclosinge of the Church yard of Abingeworth alias Abinger.

Imprimis to begin att the South west ende the Lorde shall make for his part there		xxxiiii pedes
Item William Byrchatt	*Mr. Henry Spooner*	xxi pedes
Item Mr. Edmund Hill		iii pedes
Stubbets [*in margin*] The same Edmund for Vulvans	*Henry Spooner of the wood*	xiii pedes
Item the Fyshefolde	*Richard Lilly*	xvi pedes
Item for Turners land	*William Elliott . now sold .*	vi pedes
Item for Goldens land	*John Hampshire*	vi pedes
Item for Hychests lands	*John Constable of the Cawseway*	xi pedes
Item the Goore and Hethe Hylls (or Land) [*inserted between the lines*]	*Mr. Evelyn's cops*	iiii pedes
Item for Upfolde	*Robert Lane*	viii pedes
Item the Easte parke lands	*Widdow Constable*	viii pedes
Item the Symes	*Mr. Oakeshead*	vii pedes
Item Dunley	*Robert Lee tenant William Cooke landlord*	vi pedes
Item Lawrence and Peretts	*Mr. Brooker*	viii pedes
Item Wats deane	*John Hampshire*	ix pedes
Item Cocks lande	*John Hampshire*	vii pedes
Item Fullers lande	*Henry Rogers*	ix pedes
Item Peratts and Shortmylls	*Henry Loveland*	xiiii pedes
Item Semans	*Phillip Mihell*	v pedes
Item Boullslande	*Mr. Hussey*	vi pedes
Item Frolberis	*Widdow Goddard*	v pedes

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[1] *See*, on Mr. Geree, Woods, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, III, 427.

Item Holis Stones		iiii pedes
Item Danyells lanes	*Mr. Dibble*	vi pedes
Item The Clauworthe		iiii pedes
Item Uptons		vi pedes
Item Longe Mylles	*Mr. Griffith*	vi pedes
Item The Hackers	*John Slarkes*	ix pedes
Item The Heryatte and Chyndens	*Robert Rogers tenant Mr. Hussy*	vii pedes
Item Robertt Cowper for Pollingfolde	*Widdow Pricklove*	ix pedes
Item Hygh hobes	*Stephen Penfolde*	vii pedes
Item Collens lande	*Edward Wheatland*	v pedes
Item for Water lande *with Lickfeilde*	*David Tydy*	ix pedes
Item The Fygges and Tylles lands	*Mr. Rogers*	vii pedes
Item The Fyggs and Bullmores	*Mr. Rogers*	vi pedes
Item Worsfolds land	*John Worsfold*	xii pedes
Item for Pinkhurste two panes	*Richard Worsfold and George Giles and William Steening*	xviii pedes
Item The Bourdryden	*Thomas Worsfold*	xi pedes
Item for Bennats	*Nicholas Hooker of Okeley*	vi pedes
Item for Furnerers	*Richard Kemp*	vi pedes
Item for Pollingfould	*William Wellet William Longhurst*	ix pedes
Item for Ockwood Pynkhurste and Bushryden	*Richard Worsfold George Pricklow*	x pedes
Item for Luts	*Thomas Floate*	vii pedes
Item for Freekes	*John Lipscomb*	ix pedes
Item for Bridghame	*John Tidy Nicholas Hooker*	x pedes
Item for Wolwards land	*John Lipscomb tenant Mr. Evelyn*	iiii pedes
Item for Abinger Hawe	*Widdow Kerrell the clerk's widdow*	iiii pedes
Item for Douse Ryden	*Bartholomew Rumming*	vi pedes
Item for Greene House	*Peter Farny*	iiii pedes
Item Emery Dalton for Rydeford	*John Worsfold*	xiiii pedes *Wm. Mardeson.*[1]
Item for Parsones Stylle		viii pedes
Item for Weste Parke lande	*Richard Short*	xiii pedes
Item for Padyndene	*Mr. Brooker tenant*	xi pedes

[1] William Margesson, overseer at Ockley 1683. Redford is in Abinger, not Ockley.

Item for Butleres	*William Lipscomb* *Daniel Lipscomb* *Thomas Tidy*	v pedes
Item for Exfoulds	*William Amey tenant* *Cooper landlord*	vii pedes
Item for Hopwicke	*Thomas Worsfold tenant*	vii pedes
Item for Weste Rake lande	*Phillip Mihell*	xi pedes
Item for Easte Rake land	*William Morth landlord*	xi pedes
Item for Burchet	*Walter Longhurst tenant* *Richard Wood*	ix pedes
Item for Highe Ashes	*William Beldome*	ix. pedes
Item for Abrahams	*George Worsfold*	ix. pedes
Item for Halle lande		xv. pedes
Item for Smythes	*John Worsfold*	x. pedes
Item for Hardings	*Thomas Worsfold*	vii pedes
Item for Cobbets Hoole	*John Dendy Thomas* *Worsfold tenant*	vii. pedes.

Abinger, Surrey.

Register book,

written on the last page.

The fower and twenteth day of June 1654 att a Vesty or meetinge of the parishoners of this parish of Abinger

It is ordered and agreed upon by the said parish that Thomas Hussey of Sheire Esquire and Peter Hussey of Linkhorne Inn Esquire his sonn shall have a lease granted them for one thousand yeares of the Peece or parcell of ground or Seate roome in this Church of Abinger aforesaid on the south side thereof adjoyninge to the Pulpitt the reading place and the clerkes seate contayninge in length North and South seaven foote and in breadth East and West five foote and an halfe beinge for the putting twoe Pewes and libertie to build a new pew on the said ground and to repaire alter and amend the same and free ingresse egresse and regresse there unto

And that Mr. Stephen Gerie our now minister and Henry Spooner yeoman and Abell Vargis husbandman Churchwardens shall grant a lease of the premisses to the said Thomas and Peter Hussey their executors administrators and assignes for one thousand yeares from this day att the yearely Rent of one pepper corne the said Thomas and Peter Hussey paying five pounds in consideracion of the said lease for the use of the said parish.

(Signed) Stephen Geree minister

Henry Spooner	Churchwardens	Francis Pellatt	
Abell Vargis		John Amy	+
John Lee	Overseers for the poore	John Elliott	+
John Lipscomb ju:		Willem Dene	
John Worsfold		William Mersh	+
Henry Goddard		Philip Mihell	+
Thomas Webb, Register			

Memorand :

that this lease was sealed the nine and twenteth day of November 1654 by Stephen Geree Henry Spooner and Abell Vargis unto Thomas Hussie thelder and Peter Hussie according to the order above said in the presence of Lawrence Coles, John Geree, Daniell Dible and Philip Soper.

The two extracts from the Register have been transcribed by Mrs. H. E. Malden.

H. E. MALDEN.

EARLY NORMAN WINDOW AT WITLEY.

Early in November, 1916, the Vicar brought to light one of the original windows in the south wall. This is the oldest part of the Church, which is mentioned as in existence in *Doomsday Book*. About 1250 A.D. the window was built up and half of it destroyed to make way for a larger early-English window. The sill of the old window is 10 feet or more above the floor level. There is a deep splay on the inside and a shallower splay on the outside, which may help experts to date the building more accurately. The painting of the south wall is continued round into the splay, where two figures and a tower (perhaps Mary and Joseph coming to Bethlehem) are quite clearly preserved, never having been whitewashed over as the paintings on the wall proper. At present, despite much search, no sign of a second window has been discovered anywhere else along the wall.

Rev. E. J. NEWILL.

CHIPSTEAD CHURCH.

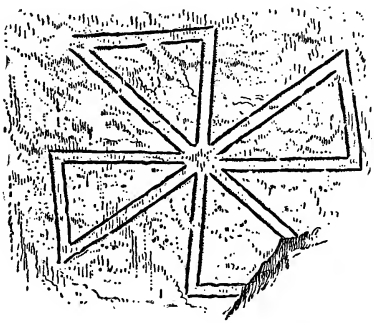
There is on the outside of the present north aisle wall of Chipstead Church a Norman doorway. This Norman doorway was re-erected there when the Church was repaired and enlarged in 1885 (by adding a north aisle) by Mr. Norman Shaw, the architect, at the expense of Mr. J. G. Cattley, the resident squire of the parish, who lived in Great Shabden House.

The body of the Church, which was cruciform, originally consisted of a nave and a lean-to south aisle with a west wall, but no north aisle. The Norman doorway was in the north of the nave, and was exactly opposite the doorway in the south side aisle, and together with the arcade and the clerestory windows, showed the date of the Church somewhere about or after 1185. A good many of our Surrey churches were built or rebuilt then.

When the Church was enlarged a north aisle was added and the Norman door rebuilt outside into the north aisle.

Just before the wall of the nave near the door was pulled down, I observed, in a stone near the doorway in the nave wall inside, a cross which, I think, must have been a Consecration Cross. I, unfortunately, had no heel-ball with me, but I took as much of a rubbing as I could with a coloured pencil.

The next time I went to the Church I found the wall of the nave pulled down, and I found the doorway preserved and the stone with the cross upon it lying on the ground near it, and begged the builder, Mr. Carruthers, of Reigate, to preserve it and replace it, and he said he would. However, I suppose he forgot it, and the next time I went the door was replaced, but not the stone with the cross. The door is a blind door, with no opening into the Church. I enclose two rubbings



SUPPOSED CONSECRATION CROSS.
Formerly at Chipstead.

I made, and I think it possible that the cross, which is a Maltese cross, was in a circle. It was on the east side of the door, nearly level with the spring of the round arch of the door.

One other thing I found, that the south wall of the south aisle was part of the original building though some later windows had been inserted, and I had so much of the eastern part of the south wall preserved as to show a portion of the original windows. One of them had some traces of coloured roses in red panel on the side of the window, a usual ornament at that date. They have not entirely faded, but, I suppose, they will in time. The wall was covered with plaster, some of which still adheres, and the colour was on it. Chipstead Church was consecrated in 1185, on the same day as St. John's, Clerkenwell. There were round and pointed arches in both.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, LL.D., F.S.A.

THE LIBRARY.

The following books have been added to the Society's Library during the last four years and are available for consultation or borrowing on the part of Members :—

Allport, D., "Collections illustrative of the Geology, History, Antiquities and Associations of Camberwell and the Neighbourhood." Illd. 1841.

Anderson, John E., "Mortlake (Surrey) First Vestry Minute Book, 1578—1652." Privately printed. 1914.

Brayley, E. W., and J. Britton, "A Topographical History of Surrey." Illd. 10 vols. 1841.

Bucknill, John A., "The Birds of Surrey." (Annotated copy.) Illd. and Map. 1900.

Cox., Rev. J. C. (Ed. by), "Memorials of Old Surrey." Illd. 1911.

Gomme, G. L. (Ed. by) (Gentleman's Magazine Library), "Topographical History of Surrey and Sussex." (Annotated in places by H. E. Malden.) 1731—1868. 1900.

Latham, B., "A Chapter in the History of Croydon." 1909.

MacFarlane, C., "The Camp of 1853" (Chobham). Maps and Plan. 1853.

Maurice, T., "Richmond Hill: a Descriptive and Historical Poem, illustrative of the Principal Objects viewed from that beautiful eminence." Illd. 1807.

Reade, A. L., "Johnsonian Gleanings." Two Parts. Illd. Privately printed. 1909.

—— "The Reades of Blackwood Hill, in the Parish of Horton, Staffordshire." A Record of their Descendants, Plates and Pedigrees. Privately printed. 1906.

—— "The Mellards; their Descendants, including the Bibbys of Liverpool." Illd. Privately printed. 1915.

Russell, T., "The History of Guildford." Illd. 1801.

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Smith, W. C., "Rambles round Guildford, with a Topographical and Historical Description of the Town." Illd. 1828.

Surrey Record Society:—

"Chertsey Abbey Cartularies." Part I (Exchequer K. R., Miscellaneous Books, 25). 1915.

"Court Rolls of the Manor of Carshalton, from the Reign of Edward the Third to that of Henry the Seventh." 1916.

"Surrey Musters." Parts I and II (taken from the Loseley MSS.). 1917.

"Surrey Wills." Parts I and II (Archdeaconry Court, Herringman Register). 1915–16.

"Winchester Registers" (John de Pontissara). Parts I—IV. 1913—1917.

Swanton, E. W., and P. Woods, C.B., "Bygone Haslemere: a short History of the Ancient Borough and its Immediate Neighbourhood from Earliest Times." Illd. 1914.

Welman, S., "The Parish Church of Godalming." Illd. 1900.

Also the Proceedings of the following Societies, viz.:—Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society; Cambridge Antiquarian Society; Dumfriesshire and Galloway Antiquarian Society; East Hertfordshire Archæological Society; East Riding (Yorks) Antiquarian Society; Essex Archæological Society; Hampshire Field Club; Harleian Society; Ireland, the Royal Society of; Kent Archæological Society; London, Society of Antiquaries of; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Society of Antiquaries of; New England Historic Genealogical Society; Royal Historical Society; Scotland, the Society of Antiquaries of; Shropshire Archæological Society; Somerset Archæological Society; Sussex Archæological Society; Thoresby Society (Leeds); Wiltshire Archæological Society; Yorkshire Archæological Society; and the Calendars of the Patent Rolls issued by the Public Record Office.

FREDK. H. ELSLEY,
Librarian.

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